PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter —52 Rupees Per Annum :—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 107

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the numbers of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

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Apollo Street, 1*st November* 1841.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready—furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so : but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy ; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family ; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium ; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l ., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision or his family.

Age	25 Without Profits	1	18	5	With Profits	£2	2	11	£ cent.
30	.. ..	2	3	10	.. ..	2	8	2	do.
40	.. ..	2	19	1	.. ..	3	3	4	do.
50	.. ..	4	9	8	.. ..	4	14	5	do.
60	.. ..	6	15	3	.. ..	6	17	9	do.

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

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Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No, 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL. MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch lane Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

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THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :—

1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.

5. No additional expense but the stamp.

6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies

10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term

13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.

14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock ; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College.
HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College.

The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 15*l.* of which 5*l.* are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial ; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages ; Ancient and Modern History ; Geography, both Physical and Political ; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping ; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy ; and Drawing.

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There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October ; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows :—

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Age 15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
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The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the Premiums then paid ; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31*l.* per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

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The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2 Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court.
WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August 1841

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co.

Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

John Cumming, Dublin. White and Co. and J Johnstone, Edinburgh.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

Delay of the Dawks.

The Overland Mail had not arrived when we went to press last evening, and our readers must excuse the arrangement of to-day's issue, it was made to give us an opportunity of availing ourselves of its arrival, and we kept our columns open until the last hour. In spite of the exhaustion of our last files, our readers will yet find some pleasant reading in the selections, we have been obliged to fill up with.—Delhi Gazette, Oct. 20.

Major Todd.

We are told that Major Todd goes on to Calcutta to settle his accounts and to seek for that justice which, in our firm opinion, has been hitherto denied him, sincerely do we wish him success.—Ibid.

Sickness at Delhi.

We have elsewhere alluded to the sickness prevailing among the troops stationed at Delhi, and it will perhaps astonish some of our readers to learn that the 10th N. I. have between 2 and 300 on the sick list, the 22nd N. I. out of 800 men, have 400 unfit for duty, and the 46th N. I. leave behind 360 men sick! In the Sappers and Miners there are 200 on the sick list. This statement we hope will attract the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and, under present circumstances, obtain some reinforcement to the only two corps left at Delhi, the time for active duty is fast approaching, we mean as regards the constant treasure parties, and there appears no prospect of a third regiment being ordered to join. It is to be hoped that we are not to wait until the 16th or perhaps the 35th or 37th arrive, but that some relief will be afforded to the 10th and 22nd Regiments in their present disabled state as soon as circumstances will allow of it.—Ibid.

Delhi.

The weather continues very hot with prospect of rain, and sickness still prevails to a great extent; nearly one third of the Troops belonging to the Regiments are in Hospital.

The 46th N. I. left this morning en route to Barrackpore with the hearty good wishes of all who have known them during their stay at Delhi; we regret to observe that a large portion of the men (some 360 we believe) have been left behind sick, and several of the officers are detained from similar causes. Our good friends will be much missed by us for they had gained the entire good feelings of all the station and their absence will be much felt.

A letter from Mussoorie received yesterday announces, we sincerely regret to say, the death of Colonel Maddock 10th N. I. His Corps who were singularly attached to him have great reason to lament his loss; whilst the station lose sone of its most amiable and most gentlemanly members.

After writing the above we received the following obituary notice, but too late to insert under the usual head, we do so here, for we know it to be dictated by the most sincere affection of the Officers he commanded.

Died, at Mussooree, on the 14th October, Lieutenant-Col. Thomas Maddock, 10th Regiment N. I., to which he had been attached since 1804, and which for the last thirteen years he had commanded. During that period by his just and impartial conduct he obtained the respect and admiration of every one under his command, and by his kind and conciliating manners their love and esteem; justly is this tribute paid to his honored memory; to the mind of the scholar he added the manners of the gentleman with a heart overflowing with benevolence and a mind open as the day to the wants of others, his Epitaph is written in the hearts of those who knew him, and his Corps, both Officers and men, deplore his loss as a tried friend and Father.

A severe shock of Earthquake, accompanied by a loud rumbling, was experienced here about three o'clok on Thursday morning, the shock was felt both in Cantonements and the City, but although it was a more than usually strong one did no damage beyond frightening many from their beds.—Ibid.

Mussooree.

We regret much to hear that Major Anderson, of the 64th, who was about to join his Regiment of which he has just obtained the command, is very seriously ill. In fact, we are told that sickness to a great extent prevails at the Sanatarium, and that the Medical Gentlemen have their hands quite full. The influence of the sun at this season is described as being very injurious.—Ibid.

Ferozepoore.

Capt: Lawrence, our Political Agent, has returned from his leave to Subathoo; we may look forward to a continued round of excitement; the rumours of war, the departure of Convoys, the arrival of new corps, the changes in the superior Staff, the visit of the Commander-in-Chief, will each for the time command the attention of our meditative public.—Ibid.

The Firm of McDonald.

We are much concerned to learn by communications from Simla of the 10th instant, that the well known, and we understand, highly popular firm of McDonald (late Barrett and Co.,) became insolvent on the 7th or 8th instant.

It appears that Captain Graham, who is acting for Capt. Rainey as Assistant to the Political Agent, somewhat summarily and, as our Correspondent assures us, prematurely placed the seals of the Court on all Messrs. McDonald's effects, during the temporary absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine, Political Agent, who, it is stated, was much dissatisfied on his return to the station, to find that such stringent proceedings had been enforced. The demand against Messrs. McDonald and Co. in which those proceedings originated, consisted of a claim for 20,000 rupees, preferred against them by one Campbell, a late partner of Mr. McDonald, who had given him two notes of 10,000 rupees each on their recently dissolving partnership, in satisfaction of all demands against the firm. Campbell it appears had promised not to enforce the payment of those bills, without, at any rate, giving some further law and some more liberal description of law procedure than the awful emanation from the Sheriff's office which has suddenly announced his demand; and, although Messrs. McDonald and Co. are possessed, as we learn, of property at Simla to a large amount, and though their outstanding debts are stated to exceed two lakhs of rupees, it was found impossible to realize at the moment so large a sum of ready money as was required to discharge the claim, and hence the sudden disaster which has befallen the firm. Mr. McDonald is described as being an object of general commiseration at Simla, where he is an universal favourite for qualities of a higher order than generally characterize persons of his class, and hopes are entertained that the pressure under which he labours will be but temporary, and that his intelligence, enterprize and probity will ere long be given fairer play, and a more extended scope than are just now open to them. We heartily trust that this may be the case.

We learn that many of the gentry of Simla are rather deeply interested in a pecuniary point in his early extrication from his troubles, one gentleman being his creditor (or his security, we know not distinctly which) for 17,000 rupees, another to the amount of 22,000, a third of 5,000, and several others to a considerable amount.—Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 21.

Agra.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with suite arrived at Dinapore on the evening of the 10th instant. The 21st Fusiliers were paraded under the supposition that His Excellency would inspect them that evening; the next morning, however, was appointed, but it was eventually put off altogether, owing to the indisposition of the Commander-in-Chief, who took his departure on the following day—(11th.)—

On the 14th, His Excellency reached Ghazeepore, where illness again prevented his leaving the boat. Col. Dunlop and Major Craigie looked at the 2nd European Regiment stationed there, and expressed their satisfaction at its general appearance.

We are sorry to hear, however, that a great deal of sickness prevails just now at Ghazeepore. His Excellency left on the morning of the 15th, hastening with all speed to Allahabad, whence, we understand, he proposes marching Northwards on the 1st proximo.

Lady and the two Misses Nicolls, Major General Smith C, B., Colonel Dunlop, Major Craigie, Colonel Lovell H. H. 15th Hussars, together with his personal Staff accompany His Excellency.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Maddock, of the 10th Native Infantry, which took place at Mussoorie, on the 14th instant.

The 34th Regiment Native Infantry left Agra yesterday morning. The 66th Native Infantry, we hear, expected to leave Cawnpore yesterday for Barrackpore.

Among the arrivals at Allahabad, our readers will perceive those of Dost Mahomed and his Sons—who are glad, no doubt, to escape from the dirt and dust of the Ditch, which, in spite of the entertainments provided for them in the garden of *Eden*, must have been difficult enough for the illustrious Captives to swallow.—Ibid.

Bhurtpore.

On the 13th instant, His Highness the Raja gave orders that no duty should be levied on commodities entering his Dominions, from that date to the 24th, in honor of the Dussera, which fall on the latter day.—Ibid.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Jehangire*, Handley, from Rangoon 16th September.—*Englishman, Oct.* 18.

No war in the Punjaub.

We have, for some time past, led our military friends to understand that there was no likelihood of any Punjaub campaign this time, and if they have placed faith in any different intelligence, the look-out is their's, not our's. So long however as furlough-leave was suspended, there was doubtless still a ground for the superficial speculatist to infer a greater chance of war than *we* believe was on the cards; but now even *that* is virtually done away with, and we can tell our readers in the Sirhind Division (what, however, they will probably have heard of ere this can reach them) that we have it on authority we can very confidently rely upon, that their furlough is to be re-opened,—a fact which speaks three volumes octavo, hot pressed, bound in Russia, and lettered, on the question of war or no war with the Seikhs.—*Ibid.*

The lost Ship found.

The *Jehanghire*, Handley, from Rangoon arrived in the Eastern Channel the day before yesterday. This vessel reached the Pilot station and took her Pilot on board *three weeks ago*, and the non-appearance of either has led to numerous apprehensions for their safety. It seems from the following, which reached us yesterday, that the vessel was driven to sea by stress of weather:—

'On the 20th of Sept. Mr. C. Beaumont came on board and took charge off the Eastern Sea Reef Buoy. The weather at that time was boisterous in the extreme, and very threatening to the S. E. with a very heavy sea and falling barometer. At this time the Easterly set had commenced running so strong that the Pilot deemed it advisable for the safety of the Ship to stand out to sea; an Easterly gale being fully anticipated, stood to the southward that night under as much canvass as the Ship could possibly bear with her Lee Gun wale under; the next day also and following night, when the gale broke and the wind shoked round to the Westward. On Thursday the 30th observed in lat 20. 4 N. False P. Light House bearing North in 22 fathoms water. On the following day, October 1st, observed in lat. 20. 32 N. after having run per log upwards of 160 miles N. N. E.—consequently the current must have been running S. W. 3 or 4 miles per hour, during the last 24. Till the 15th of October experienced the same current with light Northerly winds.

'By taking advantage of slant and anchoring when not progressing, we with the greatest exertion succeeded in again sighting the Pilot vessels. On this day, being the seventeenth out, and during the whole time numerous ships were in sight, amongst others were recognised the *Col. Burney* which had left Rangoon sometime before us; the *Carribean*, from Bordeaux, with loss of foremast and mainmast sprung; the *Augusta Jessie* from London and the *Blorenge* from Liverpool. Saw a buoy floating with the current to the Southward in lat. 20. 36. N. not near enough to distinguish the color; also the wreck of a lower mast.—*Ibid.*

Head Quarters of H. M. 50th Regiment.

The Head-Quarters of the 50th Regiment embarked in the *India* Steamer yesterday morning; and the Head-Quarters of the 47th on board the *Zemindar*.—*Calcutta Star, October* 20.

Accident on the River.

An up-country Bhur, laden with sugar, yesterday morning got athwart hawse the Brig *Symmetry* and sunk underneath her bows. It is much feared that most of the crew through being under the house, or covering of the boat, were drowned, as but two persons were seen afterwards; they were picked up by a dinghy which was passing at the time.—*Ibid.*

Shipping Intelligence.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Bellone*, La Roche, from Bourbon (no date).—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 20.

Rev. Mons. Barbe.

The Rev. M. Barbé (French Missionary) has arrived in the *Jehangire*, from Rangoon. This gentleman has been residing in different parts of the Burman Empire for the last ten or twelve years on a Religious and Philosophical mission. From his reported talent an interesting and valuable account of Burman manners, customs, &c. may be anticipated. On his arrival in France where he now proceeds for the benefit of his health, the result of his labors will be published.

We have heard from good authority, that the Rev. M. Barbe has been reported to our Government as a sort of French spy, but we now hear from better authority, that although upon the most intimate terms with Tharawaddie, no such occupation has been followed by Father Barbe.—*Englishman, Oct.* 19.

Cholera on Board the Calliope.

Letters have been received in the town, from the *Calliope*, off Kedgeree, which state that cholera has broken out on board three seamen having already died, and three or four more being in a hopeless state. The troops, however, are said to be in excellent health and spirits. It appears to us that there has been considerable mis-management somewhere, in getting off this vessel. The troops, ordnance, stores, &c., were embarked, in breathless haste, and yet no adequate preparations had been made, in the Steam department, for towing the vessel out to sea. For three days the *Calliope* was without steam—on the fourth she was taken in tow by the *Lord William Bentinck*, and then by the *Enterprise*; these two small steamers took her as far as Kedgeree, where they left her on Saturday. The *Ganges*, which might have rendered some assistance, had gone on ahead.—*Hurkaru October* 19.

Russian Prince and the Punjab.

We are informed that Lord Auckland has positively refused to allow the Russian Prince permission to travel in the Punjab.—*Ehglishmen, October* 20.

Military Retirement.

We understand that Major Marshall of the 71st regiment has intimated to the corps his willingness to retire from service—upon conditions, look ye.

St. Helena News.

We have St. Helena Shipping lists to the 4th of July,—they announce the arrival of the *Zenobia* and *Henry Tanner* (English)—*Ungene* and *Dmeriscotta* (American—*Balquerie, Imaum of Muscat*,, and *Mars*. The following remarks are from the St. Helena list of the 4th July.

Ship Zenobia, S. H. Owen, from Calcutta, 8th April. 15th April, in lat. 12 46. N., and long 90. E., signalized the ship Henry Davidson, and bark Glen Huntly both, from Calcutta, bound to London, 10th May. in Lat. 9. 30. S., long. 90 45. E., signalized bark Niagara, from Calcutta, bound to London, 14th May, in Lat. 13. 18 S., and long. 89. 27. E., signalized ship Broxbournbury, from Calcutta bound to London. 18th June in Lat 35. 22. S. long, 24. 30. E., spoke ship Lord Lowther, from Calcutta to London. On the night of the 13th, the encountered a very heavy gale and lost fortopmast, and three top gallant masts. 19th June, in lat. 35· 34. S., long 22. 08. E.. spoke bark Argyleshire, from Calcut a bound to London 22d June, in lst 35 14. St, long 18. 38. E.. spoke Dutch bark Rabenhaupt, No 426, of Groningen, out 60 days from Batavia going into the Cape.'

Madras.

Brigadier Trewman.

We understand that Brigadier J. T. TREWMAN, Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, has applied for permission to return to Europe *viv* Bombay, consequent on ill health.—*Atheneum.*

We understand that orders have been received from the Court of Directors to abolish the Tanjore Residency forthwith; in consequence of which, Captain A. DOUGLAS has been ordered to join his corps at the expiration of his sick leave to the Nellgherries. It is expected the gallant officer will proceed to England.—*Ibid.*

Military Intelligence.

An Overland letter mentions that Sir Charles Deacon's health is in so declining a state as to give small hopes of his recovery.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Governorship of Madras.

We mentioned some months since that Mr. G. E. Russell, formerly Member of Council at this Presidency, was likely to succeed Lord Elphinstone as Governor of Madras and by the late Mail private letters have been received to the same effect.—*Ibid.*

The late Suttee at Jalnah.

We learn by a letter from Jalnah that the Suttee which took place at that station on the 1st instant was perpetrated not within the Cantonment on the bank of the river near old Jalnah. Our correspondent states that the agonizing shrieks of the unhappy victim were most heart rending as far as they could be heard through the din of native music.—*Ibid.*

Military Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVALS.

Asst. Surgeon Elijah Impey, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.

None.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Rajcote, on the 17th October, the lady of captain H. N. Ramsay, 24th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

At Girgaum, on the 28th October, the wife of mr. W. Butler, of a son.

At Colabah, on the morning of the 28th October, the wife of mr L. Fernandos, of twins-daughters, one still born.

DEATHS.

On the 21st October, the infant daughter of captain H. N. Ramsay, 24th regt. native infantry.

In Fort George, on the 28th October, Eliza Jane, the infant daughter of the late sub-conductor W. Morgan.

At Colaba, on the evening of the 25th October, mr. Thomas Scott, conductor Indian Naval department, leaving a widow and a small children to bemoan their irreparable loss, Mr. Scott was much respected by all who knew him.

In the Fort, on the morning of the 27th October, aged 27 years, mr. William Devenish, conductor, Indian Naval department, leaving a disconsolate widow and child to bemoan their irreparable loss. mr. Devinish was much respected by all who knew him.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

At calcutta, on the 12th October, mr. J. Cornelius, junior, to mrs. M. M. Burt.

At calcutta, on the 14th October, at the Kirk, by the reverend dr. James Charles, Charles, eldest son of the late major Charles Porteous of the Bengal establishment, to Eliza Mary relict of the late dr. William Stewart

BIRTHS.

At Dinapore, on the 30th September, the lady of lieutenant R. Nicholson, of her majesty's Fusmers, of a daughter, still born.

At Meerut, on Tuesday, the 5th October, the lady of lieutenant colonel A. T. Richmond, commanding 33d regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

At Kidderpore, on the 10th October, mrs. J. Leech, of a son.

At calcutta, on the 14th October, the wife of mr. A. McMahon, of a daughter.

At Bellwa, near Bauleah, on the 10th October, the lady of D. M. Logan, esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

At calcutta, on the morning of the 13th October, Elizabeth, the infant child of mr. and mrs. A. G. Avist.

At calcutta, on the 14th October, Sophia Amelia, the infant daughter of mr. and mrs. F. Millett.

At calcutta, on the 15th October, mrs. Lydia Esther Davis, relict of the late John Davis, esq aged 58 years.

At calcutta, on the 15th October, mr. T. suard, assistant marine board office, after a lingering and painful illness of three months, which he bore with a truly Christian fortitude, deeply and sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and relatives, leaving a disconsolate widow to bemoan her irreparable loss.

At North Road, Intally, on Friday morning, the 15th October, mr. Simon Gonsalves, aged 51 years, many years an assistant to messrs. Gattre and Perry, leaving a widow and a daughter to bemoan their loss.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Ootacamund on the 15th October, the lady of lieut. William Henry Wapshare, 10th regt. of a daughter.

At Arcot, on the 5th Oct., the wife of mr. Samuel Potter, merchant, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on Friday the 15th Oct., the lady of the rev. Joseph Knox, assistant chaplain, of a daughter.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Oct 7	CHINA	Aug. 24
AGRA	Oct. 20	DELHI	Oct. 20
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 18	FRANCE	Sept 8
AUSTRALIA.		HERAT	Oct. 3
Adelaide	July 5	LAHORE	Sept. 30
Sydney	Aug. 25	LONDON	Sept. 9
Port Phillip	Augt. 5	MADRAS	Oct. 23
BURMAH.		MANILLA	July 16
Moulmein	Sept. 29	MAURITIUS	Sept. 27
Rangoon	27	NEPAUL	Oct. 22
CABOOL	Oct. 4	PENANG	Aug. 16
CAIRO	Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Oct. 22	QUETTA	Oct. 12
CANDAHAR	Oct. 5	SCINDE	20
CEYLON	Oct. 20	SINGAPORE	Sept. 23

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Monday, November 1, 1841.

THE press of matter for the *Overland Dispatch*, which is publishing this morning, to be forwarded by the mail, prevents our indulging in editorial remarks.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 18th, Madras to the 23rd, Agra and Delhi to the 20th, and Ceylon to the 22nd instant.

THE Steamer *Berenice* with the India Overland Mail will leave this port to day. The Post Office packets will close at three o'clock, but an after packet will be kept open until five o'clock, subject to the usual payment of one rupee upon each letter. The following is a list of passengers proceeding to Suez by this opportunity.

The Hon'ble George Turnour, from Ceylon; P. Ewart Esq; T. W. Henderson Esq.; Capt. Wilson; P. Woodhouse Esq.; Lieut Wingate; M. Hathorn, Assist. Surg.; Capt. Tweedale, 1st Cavy. Lancers; Capt. McNair; Mr. Waters; Mr. Henriques; Mrs. Woodhouse, and child; Mrs. Ewart, and child; Mrs. Weatherhead, and two children two Native Passengers to Aden.

WE learn from a correspondent that the Residents at Mahableshwar have been visited with a heavy shower of rain, which has made the place rather disagreeable to the inhabitants, however, pleasant to the Ryots of the district.

THE *Englishman* declares his conviction that there will be no outbreak with the Seiks, and states that he has it upon authority on which he can rely, that furloughs will be again reopened.

The same contemporary gives some particulars of the *Jehangere* from Rangoon, which had taken the pilot on board three weeks before reaching the Eastern channel, having been driven to sea by distress of weather.

From the Madras *U. S. Gazette* we learn that letters had been received by the last Overland Mail, mentioning that Sir Charles Deacon's health was rapidly declining. Letters had also been received intimating that G. E. Russell Esq, formerly a member of Council at Madras, was likely to succeed Lord Elphinstone as Governor.

The same contemporary mentions that at the late Suttee at Jalnah the agonizing shrieks of the victim were most heartrending and were heard notwithstanding the din of the native music.

From the *Athenæum* we learn that orders, have been received at Madras, from the Court of Directors, to abolish the Tanjore Residency forthwith, and that the present resident, Captain Douglas, has been ordered to join his corps at the expiration of his sick leave.

Our Ceylon contemporaries are more than usually prosy.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that a shock of an Earthquake was felt at that place and states also that Major Todd has gone to Calcutta to obtain redress of certain grievances. The Overland Mail had not arrived at Delhi on the 20th, it arrived at Agra on the 19th.

WE have since received Calcutta papers of the 19th and 20th instant.

The Overland Mail had not arrived on the 20th, and, as the 21st was the advertized day for the Express from Calcutta, our Ditch friends will not have an opportunity of answering the letters brought by the September mail. *The Englishman* states that Government will not give permission to the Russian Prince to travel across the Punjaub. The same contemporary also mentions that the French Missionary to Burmah, M. Barbe, had arrived at Calcutta, and from the capriciousness of the Bengal Government had well nigh been seized as a spy, merely because he had more of the friendship and confidence of Tharawaddie, the King of Burmah, than Lord Auckland. From the Bengal *Harkaru* it appears that Cholera had made its appearance on board H. M. Ship *Calliope*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

LOCAL.

ACCIDENTS FROM LIGHTNING.—On Friday night and Saturday morning there were several strong flashes of lightning which slightly injured one or two Ships in the Harbour, and did some damage on shore—The particulars have not reached us.

THE DEWALLAH.—Great preparations are making by the Natives for the Dewallah, the principal feast of the Hindoos. Pictures of all descriptions in gilt frames and gaudy oranaments are borrowed by the eager aspirants for the grandest display, and Hindoos, Parsees, Mohammedans. and Portuguese look forward with much anxiety to the *taumasha* which will take place in about ten days.

THE ESPLANADE.—The Esplanade looks quite gay from the effects of the recent rains, and temporary bungalows and tents are erected in abundance.

COURIER, OCTOBER 30.

It appears that our public spirited and truly philanthropic fellow citizen Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, a further sum of fifty thousand rupees for the purpose of expediting the erection of the Hospital. The entire amount of Jamsetjee's donations to the projected institution now amounts to more than a lakh and a half of rupees. The worthy donor, has expressed "an earnest hope and confident assurance that the liberality of Government will be extended to the supplying whatever other fund may be necessary." In this we trust he will not be mistaken. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council in accepting the second donation, has deservedly complimented Jamsetjee on his munificence, and has intimated an intention of naming the edifice when completed, the "Jamsetjee Hospital." All now rests with the Court of Directors. If they sanction the additional grant which has been applied for; the building will be commenced immediately, their reply is received. We trust there will be no hesitation, on the part of the authorities in Leadenhall street, in permitting the necessary disbursements from the public treasury for the completion of an institution in which, as Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy justly remarks in one of his letters to Government, "the community of this is and and the poorer classes in particular are so greatly interested."

European Intelligence.

The Weathercock.

Where is Sir Robert Peel's pivot at this moment? What are his opinions on the Corn Laws? Has the sliding scale been blown down by the high winds, or swamped by the rains? In what commotion must the breast of the great statesman be, his principles changing with the vicissitudes of the weather, a frigid gale with torrents of rain carrying away his sliding scale by the board, and forcing him to the anchor of a fixed duty; but anon comes a glimpse of sunshine, and then the sliding scale is again the indispensable, and presently another tempest gathers, and the fixed duty has its turn, and so on.

There is an ingenious little toy for the indication of the weather, in which a man comes out of a house when the weather is bad, but when it becomes fine the man goes in again, and his little wife comes out. For the man and woman a double Peel might play the part with good effect. Peel the repealer coming out when the storm rages, and sneaking back again as it subsides, and Peel the Corn Law champion coming out with the sunshine.

The peculiarity of the Conservative policy is that it is not weather-proof. Wind and rain are the destruction of it. Sir Robert Peel may wear a waterproof hat, and waterproof cloak, and waterproof boots; but he cannot wear a waterproof corn law. His most obstinate convictions are penetrated by rain and wind, but there come a little calm and a blink of sun, and, as the been wheat-stalk recovers itself, the sliding scale retakes the ascendant in the mind of the great statesman.

A weather-glass might easily be so graduated as to give a perfect representation of Sir Robert Peel's mind, "the sot fair" having the duties as they are, "the chargeable" having the new modification of the secle, and "the tempestuous" having the fixed duty.

It is true that in the debates on the Budget there was but one point upon which Sir Robert Peel distinctly declared and pledged himself, and that was, to adhere to the sliding scale, reserving to himself a discretion as to alteration of it in details; but, even before his accession to office, the opinion is prevalent that, in the event of a bad harvest, he is prepared to abandon the only thing that he had promised to abide by, and to adopt a fixed duty. After having turned out the Liberal Ministry on the proposition, the adoption of it by Sir Robert Peel appears a turn almost incredible; but it would not be more against faith, nor more abrupt than was his change on Catholic emancipation, and the same plea will avail him, what of necessity, or the danger of terrible commotions.

Blow high, blow low, storm, or sunshine, whether plenty or scarcity be the result of the harvest, there is, according to the general impression, this comfortable prospect for the community, that one part of it or the other is to be sacrificed by Sir Robert Peel—if the harvest be of average goodness. the manufacturing interests are to suffer; if the harvest be extremely bad, the agriculturists will be abandoned by Sir Robert Peel; if the harvest be indifferent, the middle course of tempering with the scale will probably be resorted to.

We may be told, perhaps, that if Sir Robert Peel should feel compelled to abandon the Corn Laws, and to adopt a fixed duty, he will after all be doing no more unkindness to the agriculturists than the present Ministry would do; but there is this very wide difference between the two cases, that the present Ministry do not believe that the agriculturists are benefited by the Corn Laws, and they do not believe that the agricultural interests in the long run would suffer by the substitution of a fixed duty; but, on the contrary, Sir Robert Peel and his followers profess the conviction that such a change would be the ruin of landlords, farmers, and labourers.

Yet it is thought probable that the pinch of one bad season would drive the great Tory statesman to a step so disastrous, in his own view, and in that of his followers to the interest which he regards as of paramount importance, and which had raised him to power. How thoroughly rotten must be the system thus doomed to founder in the first storm it may encounter. Sir Robert would, indeed continue it so long as the mischief was short of a climax; or, to adopt the illustration which he prefers, so long as the disorder was chronic, and the patient was pining and dying by inches, he would hold to his quackery, but if an access of acute disease should occur, he will in a flight throw his own prescriptions out of the window, and substitute the treatment of the physician whose dismissal he brought about.

Such is the conduct of the unprincipled quack, who trades in professions in which he has no faith.

After all, however, the conjecture that the distresses of the country in the event of a bad harvest would drive Sir Robert Peel to an abandonment of the Corn Laws, is probably a hasty one. It has been created by the articles on the Corn Laws which have recently appeared in the Times, but that the Times neither represents nor influences the course of Sir Robert Peel, is sufficiently clear from the recent instance of the Speakership, added an the older examples of the Poor Law and Privilege questions.

Xenophon tells us, in the character of Menon, that he always preferred tricking his friends to tricking his enemies, because, he said, that his friends were more easily ensnared, being off their guard. But Sir Robert Peel has not now this advantage. His friends (if we may apply the words to the followers of a man who has no friends) remember Catholic Emancipation, and will exercise a most suspicious surveillance over him He marches at their head, but with a couple of hundred guns ready to be levelled at his brain if he make a sign of desertion. There is no more truth in his Corn Law opinions than there was in his anti-Catholic doctrines, and there is probably as much disposition to play false to his party in the one case as there was in the other, if it should be convenient; but the act is more difficult, as the slippery man is now known and watched. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to think that the Chronicle states the greater probability in this view:—

"We must confess that we are not among the number of those who hope great things from Sir R. Peel's pliability, and that we are far from participating in the opinion which is pretty generally entertained, even among his own party, that in the event of a serious deficiency in the harvest, one of his first measures will be to propose an alteration in the present Corn Laws. No doubt it will be a difficult task to contend with a deficient revenue and a starving people. No doubt such a modification of the existing system as would restore confidence to trade would remove many embarrassments, and acquire much popularity. But, after all, we must never forget that Sir Robert Peel takes office as the minister of the monopoly interests, and that the majority which keeps him in place is composed, in a great measure, of English county members. It would be a pretty correct definition of the present Tory majority, to say that one third of them care for the Corn Laws only as a means of keeping the party in power, while two-thirds care for keeping the party in power mainly as a means of preserving the Corn Laws. Does any reasonable man suppose that any given amount of depression in the trade and manufactures of the country, or of starvation and suffering among the people, would convert the country squires, who look to the Duke of Buckingham as their leader, into Corn Law repealers? What care they for the beggarly cotton-spinners, in comparison to the real or supposed interest of their aristocratic acres? Do the people grumble because they can't get bread? Arm the yeomanry, silence the rascally newspapers, gag the press. If the revenue deficient? Repeal the penny postage; clap a heavy tax upon houses—that is to say, upon houses in towns belonging to low shopkeepers, and such like vulgar fellows. If the worst comes to the worst, try paper money, one-pound notes, anything you like, in short; but, at your peril, don't let in a single bushel of foreign wheat, or a single pound of foreign beef or provisions."—*Examiner, Aug.* 14.

French Press and English Politics.

The courtesy and good feeling reciprocally displayed by the outgoing and the incoming Ministers in England are favourably commented upon by some of our Paris contemporaries, and they are warm in their admiration of the constitutional course observed by the crown in yielding to the majority of the House of Commons, and by the retiring Ministers, in taking upon themselves the entire responsibility of the speech from the throne. It is quite evident that this approbation, of what is passing England, is chiefly intended as a censure of what has passed here. The *Constitutionnel* says:—

"What is most remarkable in the proceedings in the House of Commons is the care that has been taken on both sides to disconnect the Queen from the political struggles which have led to the resignation of the Cabinet. This solicitude of all parties in England to respect royalty, and keep it unconnected with parliamentary conflicts, is an example which it would be well to follow in this country, where unfortunately royalty is so frequently made the object of discussion. There is also, in the last sitting of the English House of Commons, another good example for France. Here we seldom hear new Ministers complimenting those who retire, and it would seem as if a new Cabinet could only strengthen itself by continued attacks upon the men and measures of the Cabinet which it replaces. It is not thus, however, that power of personal respect are augmented. It is not thus that is laid the foundation of an understanding which the force of circumstances and the interest of the country may certainly render necessary. We have said that a day will come when the difficulties which will arise out of the exactions of his own party, will compel Mr. Peel to seek an alliance with the moderate Whigs. If this day should arrive, certainly what passed in the sitting alluded to, will not stand in the way of an accommodation. We are even disposed to believe that Lord Stanley, who must become one of the most influential members of the new government, expressed himself towards Lord John Russell with such exquisite politeness with a view to the future, and, therefore, reminded him that they had held office together under Lord Grey."

The *Courrier Francais* has the following:—

"In announcing to the House of Commons the retirement of the Cabinet, Lord John Russell pronounced its funeral oration. Sir Robert Peel had declared in his speech that he would not bring into office any party prejudice or personal feeling, and Lord John Russell wished in his turn to claim for himself and his colleagues the merit of having governed the country for the country's sake. The applause of the House followed this declaration, and the signal for it was given by Lord Stanley, the most bitter enemy of the late Ministry. This is a consolation which is never denied to a retiring ministry, when they are distinguished by some personal merit. The dishonest conduct of the Whigs towards France shall not prevent our acknowledging that the character of most of them, viz. of Lord Melbourne, Lord J Russell, Lord Morpeth, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Clarendon, and Mr. Labouchere is as worthy of respect as their talent is of admiration. But Lord J. Russell did not show so fully as he proposed to do, that the Ministers had acted conformably to their strict line of duty in prolonging their political existence beyond the time requisite to become acquainted with the result of the elections. Such conduct is not becoming in a constitutional government where the majority only rule. We bestow unqualified praise upon the reply of the Queen to the address of the House of Commons, in which she expressed her desire to follow the advice of her parliament, and said she would immediately adopt measures for the formation of a new Ministry. The Queen thus recognizes that it is the majority which makes and unmakes the cabinets. She merely looks upon herself as the executive of the decisions of parliament. She does not allow her private predelictions to interfere, and gives up her own convictions. For her, the sovereignty of the people is not a vain word. Her example ought to find more imitators in France. It will be seen also with what warmth Lord John Russell described the speech from the throne as the work of the Cabinet. In this way, royalty is not mixed up with and compromised by party. Its inviolability is preserved by this religious respect of the neutrality of its high position. There are few Ministers in France who would have this courage; few sovereigns in Europe who possess this resignation."

The Debats has the following short notice of the speech of Lord John Russell:—

"This speech was, in our opinion, admirable in every respect, and we can easily understand the applause from all parts of the House, when the most eminent man of the Reform party spoke in few modest but dignified words of the zeal, disinterestedness, purity of the motives which had guided him in the discharge of his public duties. It was one of the old friends, but now the warmest opponent of Lord John Russell, who replied to him by a well-merited eulogium upon his character and talent."

The same journal has a very long article on the treaty of commerce concluded between England and Prussia. This treaty, says the Debats, proves that Germany is fully aware of the importance of reciprocity in trade, and anxious to cultivate commercial relations with other States. Our contemporary advises the French to take advantage of this feeling, as the English have done, and to extend their trade by commercial treaties wherever they are to be entered into on fair terms. As regards Germany, the Debats thinks the moment very propitious for France, many of the States having complained that the treaty entered into with England is disadvantageous to them, and being therefore well-disposed for a treaty with France.—*Gal. Mes. Sept.* 2.

Steam Coach Travelling on Turnpike Roads.

When one of our Cabinet Ministers lately enumerated, in the house of Commons, all the extinct commercial monopolies, he omitted to give credit for the creation of a new and somewhat serious one—rail-roads. But the protection which they may have enjoyed has led to a result which few had ever anticipated—the attainment of still greater perfection in rival modes of conveyance and transport. Having recently had an opportunity of witnessing the improvement in the construction of steam coaches for common roads (for which we are indebted to the General Steam Coach Company) in a ride from the York and Albany Tavern to Finchley Common; we feel convinced that this mode of transit has now reached a degree of excellence, power, and compactness, which will enable it to compete with any other. These steam coaches are noiseless and smokeless in their transit, and the trifling space into which the boiler and machinery are compressed by the ability of the patentee excite very general approbation. During the last fortnight the Company's coach has made daily trips of from ten to twenty miles, maintaining an average speed of sixteen miles an hour, ascending sharp hills, running over broken stones and through rent ground, without the least inconvenience or strain in any part of the work. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the scientific parts of the question, to say whether any improvements are still desired to complete this very important application of steam power, but we no longer see any impediment to its immediate introduction on those lines of road, and in those rural districts which have been reduced to great desolateness by the withdrawal of stagecoaches. We understand the mechanical improvements, which give the Company's coaches the advantages they obviously possess over any that we had previously seen, are secured by patent.—Age.

EDINBURGH.—The Crops.—The labours of the harvest field are now fairly commenced, and the last two days being dry and breezy, a large breadth has been got into the stook, and a few bulky patches carried. On almost every farm for many miles round, more or less is ready for the sickle, and reaping in many cases, where the grain is ready, has been deferred till the beginning of the week, in the hope that the weather shall then have settled. There has been little or no damage from the rain, and comparatively a very small portion only has been lodged. The long drought of spring and summer had the effect of making the straw short and firm, and in consequence it has better resisted the heavy rains with which we have been since inundated. The wheat, however, is in many instances a dull, heavy, blueish green, indicative always of a coarse sample. But this is not general, although from the want of sunshine the quality is likely to be inferior to the crop of last year. Barley will be excellent and productive. Oats better than for several years back. Beans, from the continued rain, are less forwarded than might be wished, but otherwise luxuriant and well furnished with pods. The pastures are most luxuriant, and the second crop of grass most abundant, in consequence of which hay is selling heavily and the price rather on the decline.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

A Bit of Brighton Life.

Major Allen. of the Brighton Bench, is to judge from a report in the Herald, of Thursday, ajolly and comfortable specimen of a provincial "breek;" not too nice, and probably not too wise in dealing with matters coming before him in the execution of his magisterial duties. A woman applied the previous day for the advice of the Bench. The pith and purport of her application was, that she had two husbands, and wanted, she said, to get rid of one. She had separated from the first husband for seventeen years, and viewing him, from long absence, as "good as dead," she married again three years ago. The following dialogue then took place between the Major and twice-married applicant:—

Major Allen told her that she rendered herself liable to be indicted for bigamy.

The applicant said that her first husband enlisted for a soldier, and left her with four children. He has now returned, and came to her house at all hours of the night creating a disturbance, and she wished to have a summons against him, as she was afraid he would do her some injury.

Major ALLEN.—But you are his wife, and he has a right to take possession of you—(laughter).

Applicant.—But he always used me ill, and I have no wish to live with him.

Major ALLEN.—I cannot alter the law. If the first husband makes his appearance he can claim you, although he has been absent so long. You might have learned from the War-office whether he was alive or dead. Perhaps the first and second husbands can agree about the bargain—(laughter). You shall have a summons, and bring both your husbands here, and we will see whether we can make an arrangement...(much laughter).

The applicant thanked the magistrate and retired.

What "arrangement" the worthy Major can have in view, except the joint "possession" of the applicant by both husbands, it is not easy to guess. The wife of two husbands is certainly in an arduous and perplexing predicament., Satirist Sept. 5.

A Contrast

Mr. T. Duncombe still farther sustained his claim to be viewed as a staunch patriot and unflinching advocate for the people, by his conduct during the "Radical squabble" on Saturday last. He disdained on any temporary grounds to give his denial to the great principle of the mass of the people are unrepresented in the present House of Palriament, and the distresses of the working part of the community consequently unattended to and unredressed. Roebuck and other Radicals walked off, leaving the principles they profess to advocate to take care of themselves. Duncombe, however, true to his colours, voted for the amendment, which had the merit of declaring impressively a great truth, rather than for an address which omitted all reference to it. Which of the two acted most honestly and consistently, the hon. member for Finsbury or the member for Bath? who, by-the-way might as well have "gone to Bath" has done what he did. Ibid.

The Quack Doctor's Proclamation.

TUNE—*A Cobbler there was.*

An astonishing doctor has just come to town,
Who will do all the faculty perfectly brown:
He knows all diseases, their causes, and ends;
And be 'begs to appeal to his medical friends.'
Tol de rol:
Diddle doll:
Tol de rol, de dol,
Diddle doll
Tol de rol doll.

He's a magnetic doctor, and knows how to keep
The whole of a Government snoring asleep
To popular clamours; till popular pins
Are stuck in their midriffs—and then he begins
Tol de rol.

He's a *clairvoyant* subject, and readily reads
His countrymen's wishes, condition, and needs,
With many more fine things I can't tell in rhyme
—And he keeps both his eyes shut, the whole of the time.
Tol de rol.

You mustn't expect him to talk; but you'll take
Most particular notice the doctor's awake,
Though for aught from his words, or his looks that you reap, he
Might just as well be most confoundedly sleepy.
Tol de rol.

Homœopathy too, he has practised for ages;
(You'll find his prescriptions in Luke Hansard's pages)
Just giving his patient when maddened by pain,—
Of Reform the ten thousandeth part of a grain.
Tol de rol.

He's a med'cine for Ireland, in portable papers;
The infallible cure for political vapours;
A neat label round it his 'prentices tie—
'Put your trust in the Lord, and keep this powder dry!'
Tol de rol.

He's a corn doctor also, of wonderful skill,
—No cutting, no rooting-up, purging, or pill—
You're merely to take, stead of walking or riding,
The sweet schoolboy exercise—innocent sliding.
Tol de rol.

There's no advice gratis. If high ladies send!
His legitimate fee, he's their soft spoken friend.
At the great public counter with one hand behind him,
And one in his waistcoat, they're certain to find him.
Tol de rol.

He has only to add he's the real Doctor Flam,
All others being purely fictitious and sham;
The house is a large one, tall, slated, and white,
With a lobby; and lights in the passage at night.
Tol de rol:
Diddle doll;
Tol de rol, de do
Diddle doll
Tol de rol doll.

Examiner.] W.

Old Time.

From boyhood to manhood, in fair and rough weather,
Old Time! you and I we have jogg'd on together;
Your touch has been gentle, endearing, and bland;
A fond *father* leading his *son* by the hand!

In the morning of life, ah! how tottering my tread—
(True symbol of age ere its journey is sped!)
But *Time* gave me courage, and fearless I ran—
I held up my head, and I march'd like a man!

Old Time brought me friendship, and swift flew the hours;
Life seem'd an Elysium of sunshine and flowers!
The flowers, but in memory, bear odour and bloom;
And the sun set on friendship, laid low in the tomb!

Yet, *Time*, shall I blame thee, tho' youth's happy glow
Is fled from my cheek, that my locks are grey?—No!
What more can I wish (not abusing my prime)
To pilot me home, than a friend like *Old Time*?

Literature.

Eleanor Bingley.

(Concluded.)

"You cannot," he muttered,—"it is signed—the deed is signed," and with this he attempted to smile, but could not: a paleness overspread his face. "Eleanor——" he began; but she heard no more. He presently went down stairs, and left the house.

There are some weeds, we are told, which it is almost impossible to extirpate. They are cut down when in bloom, and the action of the elements causes the stem to rot. It is thus with the moral weed, revenge. You cannot destroy it till it has blossomed—its roots and fibres pervade and engross the heart. It may die, but you cannot eradicate it. Some days elapsed before Mrs. Bingley became conscious of its existence in her own bosom; and then she discovered that the seed had been sown there a year ago. It was now that she took delight not so much in recalling the slights and insults she had really received from her husband, as in suggesting to her mind what he might or would have done, until these suggestions assumed the shape of reality. What if he *had* struck her,—if he *had* smitten her to the earth, and stamped upon her? Her blood boiled at the supposition. He would have done so, had he dared: had she not prevented him, he had done so. It was she who prevented, not he that forbore the outrage.

Day by day, hour by hour, during the space of two years, thoughts of a sufficient vengeance revolved—whirled in her brain. Meanwhile, none could detect any change within her, or any external alteration. She was the same as heretofore—calm, indifferent, proud as she had ever been. But it was now time that she should act.

She learned that Bingley had become acquainted with this Hannah Barker very shortly after his marriage. The girl, it appears, lived in the vicinity of the place at which they had resided during the few weeks that intervened between the marriage and Mrs. Bingley's reconciliation to her father. She was the daughter of a labouring man, and remarkable simple and ignorant. Mrs. Bingley learned also that shortly after the girl came to London, which she did at the instance of her paramour, her mother had died of a broken heart; and that Bingley had succeeded in soothing the resentment, or in satisfying the avarice of the father by a sum of money. Bingley was now living a few miles from London, under the assumed name of Robinson, and Hannah Barker passed as his wife. He had a little boy, to whom, and to its mother, he was greatly attached; and he was happy—quite happy.

George Bingley was happy, and with a creature like this who had destroyed one parent, and had rendered the other infamous. It was not the wrong done to herself that Mrs. Bingley regarded; it was that this Hannah Barker should be the instrument of the man's happiness. She made herself believe this, and transferred all the hate she could spare from Bingley to the girl;—no, she included her in that hatred. It was lasting, unquenchable, and single.

It was on a fine day in August that a woman habited as a gipsy was lingering near the enclosure of a small villa at Norwood. There was a gate leading on to a common, and it was the custom of Mrs. Robinson to take her daily walk about that time of the afternoon. The gipsy had not tarried there long before Mrs. Robinson came through the gate. She was, it, seemed, attracted by the appearance of the woman, who almost confronted her, and stood for a short time irresolutely at the gate, looking back at intervals, as if she apprehended lest somebody should follow her.

The gipsy addressed her in the jargon of the tribe, inquiring whether she would have her fortune told.

She smiled. "You can tell me nothing I am sure," she said, "that I shall believe. You gipsies never speak truly."

"You are mistaken, lady, replied the gipsy, gazing in her face steadfastly, and taking her hand. "You are a wife, I perceive," she observed, after a pause, "but you have no husband."

"Ha! ha! I thought you would guess wrong," cried Mrs. Robinson, and she laughed with childish glee.

"You are a wife," resumed the gipsy earnestly; "he with whom you live is not your husband. He is married, too."

The young woman trembled, and turned pale. "How do you know this?" she faltered.

"You will have much trouble," continued the other, without heeding the question. "Your husband, if I must call him so, will, perhaps, ere long desert you. He is fickle, inconstant, and——"

"Oh! do not say so," exclaimed the terrified girl; "you must not tell me any more."

The gipsy detained her hand. "But this may be averted, my dear woman," she said encouragingly. "You may prevent it."

"How?"

"I have that which will enable you to do so."

"What is it?"

"A love-charm."

"I have heard of such things," said the girl, turning from the gipsy with an air of disappointment, "but we don't believe in them in our part of the country: they are laughed-lat there."

"Folly laught,when wisdom is grave," observed the gipsy sternly. "I leave you. You will remember what I have told you."

"Stay!" exclaimed Mrs. Robinson, when the gipsy had walked a few paces, "I must give you something." She returned.

"Suppose I make a trial of it, mother?" said the girl, "there can be no harm?"

"There will be much good," replied the other, producing a small phial. "You must tarry four days before you make trial of its virtue. No one living must see you present it to him. He must not know what you do; and it must be mixed in his drink, that he may not detect you, otherwise the charm is of no effect."

"But you are sure it is quite safe," said the girl, receiving the phial from the gipsy, and placing some silver in her hand.

"Safe?" the gipsy looked upon her and smiled,—"sure is a better word. It is very sure."

With many thanks and blessings, after again enjoining scrupulous attention to her injunctions, she left her.

A few days after this Bingley was found dead in his bed. Upon an examination of the body it was discovered that he had been poisoned. Suspicion fell upon the young woman with whom he had been living for nearly three years. She was taken up, and committed for trial. It was distinctly proved in evidence that she had administered the poison to the unhappy man, indeed she confess d as much; and her defence was so strange and unsatisfactory—the story she told of the manner in which she had become possessed of the poison was held to be so outrageously improbable, and the relation in which she stood to the deceased was so much to the prejudice of her statement, that she was found guilty, and executed.

This horrible event made a strong impression on the public mind; nor were there wanting many who avowed their belief of the girl's innocence. Some arrived at this conclusion on the ground that the very improbability of her story was an evidence that she had not invented it; whilst others were attracted towards her by her interesting appearance, and by the air of innocence which abided with her during the trial, and, indeed, to the last moment. None were able to divine any probable motive she could have in destroying, at the certain forfeit of her own life, her only protector.

Immediately after the burial of her husband, Mrs. Bingley left England for Paris, where she resided several years. At length she returned to England. During this period Mrs. Marlowe heard not from her. She had heard of her, indeed, occasionally, but it was intelligence of an unvarying character,—namely, that she lived in utter seclusion. Sometimes, when the governess pondered, which she frequently did over the circumstances which had wrought so extraordinary a change in the habits of this high-spirited woman, a sensation not of doubt, but of vague, half-defined surmise, would steal upon herin spite of herself. She could not avoid the thought that this entire abandonment of society and its attractions was hardly to be expected from her.

"And yet it is impossible to foretell or to foresee in what guise it may please morbid and inexorable pride to glorify itself."

This was the invariable conclusion of Mrs. Marlowe's reflections respecting her former pupil.

One afternoon a note was placed into her hands. It was in these words:—

"Come to me instantly. I have resolved upon seeing you. You will see me for the last time. I am dying. *I hope you will come, and come quickly.*

"ELEANOR BINGLEY."

Surprised and shocked at this abrupt intimation, Mrs. Marlowe returned an answer by the bearer that she would wait upon her instantly, and she retired to prepare herself for the visit with feelings of consternation, which she could not repress.

An elderly woman ushered her in silence to the chamber of Mrs. Bingley, and opening the door, admitted her and as silently withdrew. There was a figure before her, seated in an easy chair. Her hands grasped the extremity of the arms, and her feet were placed close and evenly upon a stool. Good heavens! this being, scarcely human, scarcely like humanity, could not be Eleanor Bingley! Her hair was white—perfectly white, and fell straightly over the bosom; but the face—ghastly, attenuated! It was not a face that years, that age could have made. Time had written no mission there. It was horror!

At that moment she slowly raised her eyes. Mrs. Marlowe knew her then; but why she should have known her, she could not tell: they were, perhaps, more frightful than all. It was but a moment's glare; but it was the glance of one who knew her.

Mrs. Marlowe was about to utter an exclamation of pity and terror, but she checked herself. She remembered that the woman of whom the hideous, changed self was before her, never betrayed her own feelings and was impatient of such weakness on the part of others. She moved towards her, and would have taken her hand,and inclined her head purposing to kiss her forehead, but Mrs. Bingley motioned her to sit down.

"No salutations to me," she said, in a hollow but distinct voice; "I did not send to you for these. Sit down; but do not look upon me while I am speaking. I do not like to be gazed at."

Mrs. Marlowe obeyed.

"I am dying, Mrs. Marlowe," she resumed in the same tone, and as immoveably, "and I have wished to see you because you are the only being in the world who knows me,—and because I love you."

Mrs. Marlowe was about to say something, but the other checked her.

"Will you not let me speak while I have the power of speech?" she said hastily. "You must say nothing yet. Presently it will be your turn to speak, I doubt not. I have that to tell which will make you—speak?—no; but shriek, Mrs. Marlowe. Well, cries cannot terrify me—it is silence that makes me mad— that *has* made me mad."

Startled by these words, and alarmed at their import, Mrs. Marlowe exclaimed, "What, in Heaven's name, is the meaning of this shocking language; I *must* speak. Why do I see you thus? Where is your physician?"

"Where he should be, I hope; with the sick in body. I am not sick in body. He can do me no good."

"But I must send for him," rejoined Mrs. Marlowe. "I will not see you thus."

"*Must—will*," she muttered. "No matter. Well—when I have told you, but not before. We will then talk about physicians."

She was silent for a few moments, and then resumed. She spoke in a low tone, her eyes bent towards the ground.

"I have never uttered that which I am about to tell you—not even a whisper of it, or concerning those to whom it refers, to any human soul breathing. None save God and myself know it. Mrs. Marlowe—you will tremble—you will turn pale—your knees will smite together, but you will not weep," and here she raised her eyes, and fixed them upon Mrs. Marlowe, "when I tell you that Hannah Barker killed George Bingley, but that I murdered both."

"O gracious God!" cried Mrs. Marlowe, in horror; "but no—what dreadful fancy is this? The girl herself confessed that she had the poison of a gipsy."

"The girl thought she was speaking truth; the woman seemed a gipsy; and she gave the woman money—silver—for the poison; and could you look into Bingley's coffin, you would find the silver. I placed it there Still incredulous? I have brought myself, I say, to confession. Do you ask how I could do this? Learn from me—the knowledge is useless to you,—that revenge may *always* be satisfied. Do you not know that vice can borrow of the fiends, while virtue can but look towards Heaven?"

Mrs. Marlowe would have fled from her—from the room, but she was unable to rise fom her chair. The constraints of fascination grew upon her—pervaded and impelled her frame. She could not avert her eyes from the frightful spectacle before her. As though drawn forward by some enviable and irresistible power, she sunk at the feet of Mrs. Bingley, embracing her knees loathingly, and gazing into her face with an aspect not to be described, Perhaps the remembrance of the child—the beautiful, the innocent girl—worked within her,—that horrible, unpraying, unprayed for object, the child that had once breathed the simple, holy prayers at her knees, and laid its gentle head to rest in her bosom! Is it a wonder that the venerable woman, struck down by woe even to the form of worship, embraced the knees of the sinner?

The feelings of the child were not dead within thy wretched woman. She was strongly, violently moved. Dreadful groans issued from her—drawn from the depths of a bosom overlaid with sterner feelings.

"Do not think, thou good—thou best and earliest friend," she said at length, "that I have not suffered. If you can imagine anguish, torment, utter dispair, without tears or remorse, you may conceive faintly what I have endured. Oh! believe them not who tell you that the murderer has been sometimes visited by the awful spirit of his victim. I have watched, almost beseeched, that they might pass before me—that I might see them, but they have not come, they have never appeared before me. Anything but the long, long alternation of light and darkness,—the hideous silence for ever tingling around me,—the madness, which was never yet described, of too much consciousness."

"But oh! my child—my child—Eleanor!" cried Mrs. Marlowe, beseechingly, "there is repentance—there is——"

"Mercy, you would say," interrupted Mrs. Bingley. "Not for me. There the book; I have read it. No hope for me has arisen out of its pages. Reparation must precede repentance. I have made all I am able to make. Go into that room," motioning to an inner apartment; "you will see a sealed packet on the table. It is my will. Bring it to me quickly. Surely, I placed it there—yet stay. Go and see."

Mrs. Marlowe proceeded to the room. The packet could not be immediately discovered. While she was yet looking for it,—that sound, the terrible cause of which is never to be mistaken, even by one who hears it for the first time, recalled her to the chamber. She hastened thither. Only not too late were her arms extended. They sustained a corpse. A small phial fell from its hand upon the instant.

When the will of the wretched Mrs. Bingley was opened, it was discovered that she had left all that it was in her power to leave to William George] (so was he named), the son of George Bingley and of Hannah Barker.—*Bentley's Miscellany for Sept.*

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 1st December next.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1841.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 30 Barque John Panters, W. Haines, Master, from Siam 15th June.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28 Ship Sir H. Compton, H. Boulton, Master, to Singapore, and China.—*Passengers*—Mr. Poots, Mr. White, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Dawson.

Do. 29th, Ship Hannah Kerr, James Potter, Master, to China.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	*Agents.*	*From*	*To Sail.*
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	1st Aug.
*Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	23d July.
*Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	26th Aug.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
*Anonyma	Remington & co.	do.	12th Aug.
*Token		do.	3d Sept.
Edinburgh	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	20th Sept.
Francis Spaight	Foster & co.	do.	8th Sept.
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In Sept.
*Ceylon		Shields	16th June.
Devonport	Frith & co.	Liverpool	14th Aug
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	19th June.
William Pirrie		do.	4th Aug.
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	15th July
Caledonia	Dirom, Carter & co.	do.	25th Aug.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	4th Aug.
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	bo.	10th Aug.
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	15th July.
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	23d July.
Christiana		do.	19th Aug.
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormusjee	do.	19th Aug.
Woodman		do.	7th Aug.
Corea	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	do.	5th Sept.
Lancaster	Higginson and Cardwell.	do.	27th Sept.
Shakespeare	McG., Brownrigg & co.	do.	
Lady Clifford	Foster & co.	do.	8th Sept.
Cambridge	B. & A Hormusjee.	do.	15th Sept.
Hindoostan	W. Nicol & co.	do.	In Sept.
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	26th June.
*Thistle	Frith & co.	do.	20th July.
*Aqueda		do.	19th July.
*St. Vincent		do.	17th Aug.
*Wave		do.	24th Aug.
Glasgow	Macvicar. Burn & co.	do.	15th Sept.
Margaret Pollock	Eglington, Maclean & co.	do.	10th Sept
Lanarkshire		do.	In Sept.
Mavis		China	
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	
Sir John Harvey	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Aden	
Kilblains	Eglington, Maclean & co.	Calcutta	
Maria	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	
W. Nicol	W. Nicol & co.	Australia	
Muarch		Madras	

* Have sailed by the latest account.

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Bathurst. | and
Hobart Town, | Melbourne Port Phillip

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.

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By Order of the Board.
SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1840. Capital ONE MILLION, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each, with power to increase it to £1,500,000.

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FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

		Tons.	H.Pwr.
From Southampton 1st of every month	*Oriental*, Capt. J. Soy	1673	450
	(Great) Liverpool, Capt. J. R. Engledue	1540	464
Building at Liverpool, for the Indian Seas.	*Hindoostan*	1600	520
	Bentinck	1600	520

FOR VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, & GIBRALTAR.

From Southampton every saturday at 4 P. M.	*Tagus*, Capt. A. M'Leod	900	306
	Braganza, Capt. S. Lewis	700	260
	Royal Tar, Capt. G. Brooks	700	260
	Montrose, Capt. G. Wilson	650	240
Building at Liverpool, *Lady Mary Wood*		650	250

BETWEEN MALTA, CEPHALONIA, ZANTE, PATRAS, AND CORFU.

From Malta twice a Month—*Iberia*, Capt. W. D. Evans 500 180

ON THE RIVER NILE:
Between Atteh and Cairo.....*Lotus*—Iron Steamer.

For Passengers and Cargo to India (*via* Egypt), Malta, Alexandria, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, the Company's Steam frigates carrying the East India Maila under contract with her Majesty's Government, viz.—the *Oriental*, 1673 tons and 450 horses' power, and the (*Great*) *Liverpool*, 1540 tons and 464 horses' pewer, start alternately from Southampton 1st of every month, and from Falmouth the 2d, with her Majesty's Mails and Despatches for Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Egypt, and India, touching at Gibraltar, and making the passage from Falmouth, under ordinary circumstances, as follows:—to Gibraltar in Five days; to Malta in Nine days; to Alexandria in Fourteen days.

The Vessels start on the return voyage from Alexandria about the 20th of every month, (according to the time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer at Suez), proceeding home by Malta and Gibraltar, and making the passage, under ordinary circumstances, to Malta in Four days, Gibraltar in Nine days, Falmouth in Four een days.

The time allowed for stopping is six hours at Gibraltar, and 24 hours at Malta, on each passage out and home.

Route through Egypt, to and from Alexandria and Suez.—From Alexandria to Atfeh, passengers are conveyed by swift and commodious Track-boats on the Mahmoudeik Canal, a distance of 45 miles. From Atfeh to Cairo, a distance of about 120 miles, the communication is kept up by the Company's Iron Steamer *Lotus*, running on the Nile by special Firman of H. H. the Pacha.

The British Government having sanctioned the detention of the Bombay Steamer at Suez for 24 hours after the Mails are on board, passengers may thus, without extraordinary exertians, reach Suez in time to embark in her.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

		1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.
England and..	Alexandria	£46 10	£30 15
	Malta*	34 0	23 0
	Gibraltar	20 10	14 5
Gibraltar and..	Alexandria	26 0	16 10
	Malta	13 10	8 15
Malta and Alexandria		12 10	8 5

* Steamers every ten days between Malta and Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, &c.

Children under Ten years of Age half price. Under Three Years free.

A liberal Table with Wines is found for the 1st Cabin Passengers, and included in the fare.

Provisions are provided at the Ship's expense for he 2d Cabin Passengers, but not Wines.

Experienced and respectable female attendants for the Ladies' Cabin.

Private Family Cabins for Passengers if required.

Each vessel carries a midical officer approved of by Government.

Quarantine.—The time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine; and under ordinary circumstances, the vessel will be released almost immediately on arrival.

Baggage.—Passengers for India are strongly recommended not to take out more than 2 cwt. of bagage, as any excess of that quantity will embarrass them in their transit through Egypt, and probably prevent their arrival at Suez in time for the Bombay steamer. It is requested that all baggage will be distinctly marked with names and ports of destination. No trunks-boxes, or portmanteaus can be allowed in the Cabins. Each vessel has a baggage-room, to which access can be had daily; drawers in cash cabin.

The Company do not hold themselves Table for any damage or loss of bagage, nor for unavoidable delay, accidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind whatever.

Passengers can proceed from London to Southampton (from whence the vessels stert) by Railway in three hours.

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Measurement goods, 1*s.* 10½*d.* per cubic foot; Carriages on deck, at Shipper's risk, 18*l.* 18*s.*; Horses, Mules, or Donkeys on deck, at Snipper's risk, 15*l.* 15*s.* (fodder not included).

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At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report.

B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.)	£	4	0 0
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The Account.-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer)		25	0,
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Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer)		50	0 0
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JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Vol. II. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1841. No. 16.

MONTHLY PRECIS
OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Oct. 4. The Calcutta dealer out of abuse, yclept the *Englishman*, has only just made the discovery that Purtaub Singh the Rajah of Sattara, has been harshly treated, and has not yet discovered that this Prince is an innocent, and consequently an injured man. The *Englishman* without crediting, ay, and without even examining the facts which have been stated in the journals of India and Europe for three years past, has always indulged the hope that PurtaubSiugh in being insulted, plundered and sent a prisoner to Benares, received but the just reward of his criminality. It is not till the English journals have teemed with condemnatory articles against the treatment of this descendant of the House of Sivajee; it is not till the press of India have filled their columns with a narrative of the circumstances which led to the Rajah's ill treatment; it is not until the August *London Mail* devoted one whole page to the debate upon the Sattarah affair that the *Englishman* could discover Purtaub Siugh had been despoiled and ruined through the perfidy of the English Government. The *Englishman* has more than once ridiculed the idea of the Rajah's calling himself an injured Prince, but taking up the *London Mail* of the 4th August and finding the Editor of that journal had committed the *crime atroce* of devoting so much space to a most important subject, the *Englishman*, while cogitating upon the extent and nature of the abuse he could allot to the criminal, on a sudden reflection considered that every Englishman felt disgust at the conduct pursued towards an innocent Prince. Second thoughts he considered were best, and the Editor of the *Englishman* finding his un-Englishman sentiments could be retained no longer with profit to himself, gave way to compunctions of conscience, sat down with a degree of *Sang froid*, read the Debate at the East India House, looked round the horizon for an excuse for persisting in treating the Rajah as a guilty man, and finding nothing to form a veil for his un-Englishman—like conduct, he, the last (and as the *Hurkaru* and *Courier* would say the *least*) bearing the proud distinction "An Englishman" comes to the conclusion:—"On a perusal of all that has now been said, and keeping before us the *character of those Bombay Officers who have interested themselves* in the matter, with that thorough knowledge of the case which a residence at Sattara and intimate acquaintance with the Rajah's disposition and political power alone could give, we now come to the conclusion that the Benares prisoner has been *rather harshly* dealt with." The *Englishman* is even now, notwithstanding his persual of the case, and his deference to the knowledge of the BombayOfficers, labouring under some misgivings, and therefore merely considers that "the Benares prisoner has been rather harshly dealt with."—Heaven save the mark, only "harshly dealt with." Strong as the compunctions of conscience were in our contemporary he inferentially maintains the *cum dignitate* of the Calcutta *Englishman*, and therefore admits that, he thinks, and thinks "truly" too, with Sir J. Lushington" very little utility arose from the discussion of great political questions in the Court of Proprietors." Here however we beg to differ; but perhaps, the *Englishman* also "truly" thinks with Sir J. Lushington that it is not desirable to exclude *Directors* giving *in the Court of Proprietors* "a vote ofapproval" of the conduct and policy of *the Court of Directors*, lest, in a reformed Court of Proprietors, some utility should arise from "the discussion of great political questions"!!

The *Englishman* acknowledges that *he* is not "in possession of the necessary documents:" we are sorry for it and, as we can boast the "nine points of the Law," we regret the more, that being MSS. their value prevents our transmitting them for his perusal. Could the *Englishman* con these "precious documents" and "keeping in view the conduct of those Bombay Officers who have interested themselves in the matter, with that thorough knowledge of the case which a residence at Sattara" alone could give, verily our contemporary would see such conduct that his leaders would teem for a whole month with attacks upon the Bombay Army, and vengeance would be wreaked on every soul that liveth, from the Commander-in-Chief to the meanes Camp follower. The *Englishman*, we are sure, would remove his spectacles, clean them with his handkerchief, readjust them and strain his visual organs with frequent reading before giving credence to the fact that, respecting one of the Officers in question,—who has displayed so much magnanimity in the Court of Proprietors by defending the Rajah of Sattarah; who declared in that Court that to the last day of his existence he would regret his signing the documentary evidence of the Commission which condemned the Rajah—and which documents he knew to be false,—that if it was demanded of us who was the British agent that offered or through whose agency was offered 50,000 Rupees for the loan of the Rajah's seal, or that procured; or through whose influence were procured, blank papers signed by the Rajah; or that filled up these papers, or by whose instructions they were filled up, with a fictitious correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, the Goa authorities, &c. &c. our reply to the demand would be "Ecce homo."—"Behold the man!" Hence the expressions of bitter regret; hence by taking the Rajah's part now that the mischief is completed, the endeavour to throw a cloak over those measures which prompted and even brought about the evil so much regretted!—This display of repentance, stripped of its external garb, reminds us of the affect to feel contritions evinced by the Lion-hearted Richard the First, who gave his father a little uneasiness during his life; and, to testify his sorrow and humility for having done so, gave directions in his will that he should be interved at his feet!

Does not the *Englishman* discover in the magnanimous admissions of "an individual before the Court" some ground to display his billiary feeling towards the whole Bombay Army for the irregular and un-English proceedure of one of its number, whose conduct is equalled, and in a few cases outdone by some BengalOfficers when in similar circumstances? The *Englishman* makes a remark ("keeping in view the character, &c.) which may reflect praise or censure to the Bombay Army or to the Officers in question—our contemporary is not very definite or explicit as to his meaning. We'll go a little further. It may excite the surprise and call forth the animadversions of the *Englishman*, when we inform him that, there are others whose stars in the Sattarah Horoscope form no favorable configuration, and who appear in any thing but an enviable aspect: we allude to more than one who privately and professedly confidentially advised the Rajah what course to pursue, and at the same time as confidentially sent a copy to the Government of India! The conduct of these individuals, however reprehensible, cannot reflect to the injury of the Bombay Army, because what they did was done in their private capacity—still, if our Calcutta contemporary is very anxious, we will concede him the point—"for argument sake,"—and to pamper his Bombay Army degrading-appetite.

Having collected and published more facts regarding the injuries of Purtaub Singh's than our contemporaries united; we, for the present, refrain from further expressing our sentiments on the transactions of Government and of every individual connected with the Sattarah affair, not because we have exhausted or are tired of the subject, but because we are collating the documents in our possession and reserve to ourselves the right of publishing all the doings that have in this affair been done "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Augliæ."

THE SULTANA.

A Singapore paper of the date August 26th reached us to-day. The *Diana* Steamer has been despatched to Borneo to relieve the crew and passengers of the *Sultana*.—Calcutta Courier, Sept. 20.

Lieutenant Fleming of the 28th Regiment has recently had some good sport with Elephants in Coorg. This officer on the 12th instant fell in with a herd about twenty in number, near the village of Gudgee, a few miles from Mercara, and getting within ten yards of them, fired at a large female as she passed, and brought her down with a single shot, the ball striking her in the middle of the forehead. Two days afterwards the same gentleman killed another and his attendant a third; the ears and tails whereof, as trophies of their deeds, were sent in to the Superintendent. Tigers are said to be numerous close around Mercara Cantonment, but no accidents have been heard of, tho' an Officer of the 28th had a narrow escape a few days ago, when seeing two large tigers passing near him, he fired at them, but fortunately missed, as had he wounded either, the probability is that he would have lost his life, having no means of escape.—Madras U. S. Gaz. Sept. 14.

We hear from Dharwar, that a few nights ago an alarm was given at Belgaum that a strong party of Arabs had collected near the place, and were marching with all speed towards the Fort, the gates of which were immediately shut (at seven P. M. four hours earlier than usual.) Our informant adds that application had been made to Bombay for a European Regiment to protect the Fort.—Ibid.

7. We have letters from Quettah, to the 14th ultimo which mention that Genl. Brooks purposed proceeding at once down the river from Sukker direct to Bombay.

From Delhi we have the weekly supplement which mentions that letters had been received from Cabool to the 12th September containing an account of an attack upon Lieutenant Waller of the Artillery who was attacked by three men, and narrowly escaped with his life. Such is the state of insecurity in Cabul that it is considered unsafe to leave Camp unarmed.

Our letters from Cabul reach to the 12th September, and one item gives a pretty comment upon Lord Palmerston's speech, in which he talked of the security of life in those countries where we have carried our arms in comparison with the French in Algeria. Lieut. Waller, of the Artillery, was attacked on the 10th whilst taking his ride, between the camp and Seeah Sung; three men dashed at his bridle, whilst another fired a pistol at his head and cut at him with a sword. The bullet luckily did no further mischief than grazing his forehead, though it carried away his cap; he has had a very narrow escape, but the wound is not dangerous. The place had been for a long time a favorite spot for these attacks and the high ground affords an advantageous position for firing into Brigadier Shelton's Camp, which is not at all unusual. It is now considered unsafe to leaveCamp unarmed.

The weather is already growing cold, and snow has fallen in the neighbouring hills.—*Delhi Gazette, September* 25.

NIZAM'S FRONTIERS.

A letter from Sholapore of the 27th September, intimates that the insurgent Arabs in that neighbourhood had come to terms with the force sent out to quell them under Colonel Blair. After having killed 3 or 4 of the Irregular Horse—they themselves having sustained no damage—they capitulated, and were permitted to march out of their strong hold *retaining their arms*. The permission granted them on this point, has encountered a considerable amount of somewhat censurous commentary. In point of fact, the retention of their arms, under any circumstances, is so adhered to as a point of honor amongst the Hydrabad Arabs, that they will only part with them with their lives. Sir John Malcolm, when a large body of these men were in his hands as prisoners, found that he had no alternative but to permit them to adhere to this singular custom unless he put into effect a system of indiscriminate slaughter; and accordingly they kept their arms in captivity, but maintained good faith with him in not using them. Col. Blair, when he permitted the insurgents to escape with the honors of war, probably found that he had no alternative—however strange the permission might seem—but that of a general massacre. —*Times, Oct.* 6.

SCINDE.

On the 6th of September, we learn that Nusseer Khan came to Major Outram at Quetta, and that it was the intention of the Political Agent to accompany the Young Khan to Khelat, and having been present at his installation, to return at once to Dadur, Lieut. Wallace was daily expected at Sukkur when our correspondent favored us on the 18th, and Captain Bean was intending to leave Quetta as soon as the season was fully open. We have spoken from time to time of the uselessness of the Khakur tribe, their disobedience, independance of bearing, and general lawlessness—and we heard a startling proof of this lately, in the fact that one of them high in power, and a constituted Jemidar, had taken the usual Moslem oaths to destroy with his own hand a given number of "Feringees;" and altho' the fact of this atrocious determination was perfectly known, the villain was admitted to the presence of Captain Bean, and allowed to parade the camp and bazaar at Quetta because they *feared* to—*hang* him, we conclude. Such is the feeling of these semi-barbarous Tribes towards us; and yet, strangely enough the people who fancy they are to lose every thing by us, and the people, who hope on the other hand to gain every thing, are confounded, and persons are heard to affirm, that our presence is desired, and our rule popular amongst the natives of the countries we at present occupy beyond the Indus. To foreigners like ourselves, it is eminently so; it is so to the Hindoo merchant, the grain seller, and the rich Soucar of the well filled bazaars of Sukkur and of Shikarpoor, who hope to have, under us, an easier rate of taxation, and a more consistent and certain protection than they ever could hope to possess under the Government of the Ameers of Scinde and Khyrpore; to them the British Army in these countries is an ever flowing treasury of wealth, and the rich Hindoo Banker does not fear that so soon as his wealth is known we shall oppress him, or as the Moslem rulers do, the cows' bones round his neck, or pickel him in the sun, until he pays a certain sum into the Royal Treasury. He is safe, and he knows well, in common with the merchant, that the ulterior effect of our presence will be, to insure to him greater means of wealth, by affording better facilities for extended traffic, and a greater demand for the varied and valuable articles of export, imdort, and general sale, in the countries themselves. These men, therefore, rejoice in our presence. The peaceable cultivators of the country rejoice also—to us they look (though too frequently in vain) for protection to their crops, their families, their cattle, and themselves; and they know full well, that should we now leave these countries of our occupation, that deep would be the revenge taken on them for their submission to us, by the predatory clans of the country—but these last are in fact the Lords of the soil, these are the many, these the producers of evil, the people against whom our swords have been, and will again be drawn, and these, whether we seek them in Cutchee, in the mountain fastnesses, on the river Banks, or on the wide Plains of Affghanistan, still hold us as an accursed race, and all would rejoice to dye their swords in a Kaffir's blood.

The question, we believe, between us, as far as Affghanistan is concerned, is not so much of popularity between the present and the ex-ruler of Cabool, or between the political feelings of the Baruckzyes, Suddozyes, and the Dooranees, as it is a powerful and religious feeling generally against *us*, and increased by our enforcement of tribute in the name of the present Shah.—This point alone caused the perpetual excitements in the Zamin Dawer District, which we have so often had occasion to bring before the notice of our readers, and this must ever be a fretful source of contention, with a people owning only independant chief-ships, and accustomed to resist with the sword any attempts made by their own Rulers to levy a tribute which they seemed only disposed to acknowledge nominally.

The plundering spirit in Cutchee is as active as ever, and as the Crops ripen, the predatory clans are ready to pounce upon the produce of the poor cultivators, and leave them either utterly destitute, or slay them upon the slightest appearance of resistance. A body of Scinde Horse under Lt. Hervy, have gone out to afford partial protection to the villagers, but our correspondents from Scinde mention, that scarcely a day passes without some new account of plunderings and murders committed in Cutchee.

The advance guard of the 2d Grenadiers arrived in Sukkur some days before our correspondent's letter, dated the 20th, but the rest of the party were still on the way.

The Dawk between Sukkur and Quetta now occupies ten days, and a delay is often caused of a day or more, by horsemen on predatory excursions stopping the Dawk bearer, and not allowing him to proceed for some hours.

The River inundations are now gradually disappearing, and it is supposed the Indus will not rise again this season—Altho' plentiful at times, the flow of water has been unequal and uncertain, which has made many of the crops inferior. The Scinde agriculturists only cultivate their ground alternately, leaving the tract of one year's production follow the next, and thus great waste of ground occurs, certainly not made up for by acquired improvement in the land. The nights and mornings in Scinde are now said to be delightfully cool, but the days remain hot, as they will do until about the 15th of October, after which period no danger or inconvenience will be felt by travellers from exposure to the heat. It is expected that Major Outram will bring a considerable force into the Plains on his return from Khelat, but what troops will accompany him seems not at present known. The scarcity of forage alone above the pass would render this measure advisable, even if the troops are neither withdrawn nor required for immediate service, for the expence of both forage and supplies will every day be more severely felt.

The appointment of Sir Wm. McNaghten to the Governorship of Bombay seems to give very general satisfaction in Scinde; the more so, as our troops will be happy to have one at the head of affairs so thoroughly conversant with the armament, character, and climate of the countries to the N. W., now occupied by British Troops, as is the late Envoy at Cabool.

Our letters from Shawl of the 10th September inform us that the young Khan had come to Quetta, where he had been most cordially received by the Political Agent.—The youth seemed delighted with his reception, and had lost all his nervous apprehension, appearing what he really is, an amiable, intelligent, and tractable lad.—A few days after this news given us by our Shawl correspondent, we find in another letter from below the Pass, that before its date (the 16th) Major Outram, the Khan, the Brigadier, Staff &c., had left for Khelat, and that after Nusseer's installation on the Throne of his Fathers, it was supposed probable that he would accompany Major Outram to the Plains. We are informed also, that Lieut. Wallace was robbed to a considerable extent in coming down the Pass—*Ibid.*

China.

TRANSLATION.

The Emperor's reply to the generalissimo, Yihshan's report on the attack on and ransom of, the city of, Canton, on the 24-25-26th of May, 1841.

In a despatch from the great military council, to the imperial commissioner and rebel-quelling generalissimo, Yih, the selected assistant great ministers, Lung Yang, and Tse the governor general of the two Kwang, Ke, the general of Kwangchow district, Ko, the fooyuen E. and the footung, Yuh, (the following imperial edict was enclosed).

On the 29th of the 4th moon (June 18) we the military council, received the (following) imperial edict.

"Yih, and his colleagues have reported that the English barbarian ships attacked the provincial city, but the troops who guarded it feared not for its safety, and affairs were managed according to the emergencies of the case."

On looking at the report. I thoroughly understand the whole of it: the English barbarians, after engaging have twice retreated before my troops: thus the aafir has already become weakened, and the strength (of the English) has been strongly pressed upon, whenever put forth in the battle's strife.

The said barbarians are like dogs and sheep in their dispositions:

A dog in forehead, but in heart a deer.

they are not worth an argument.

Moreover, as they have already been chastised and repressed, and the terrific majesty of my soldiers has already been manifested, and the resident inhabitants of the city have through their multitudinous troubles presented petitions.

Further it is authenticated that Yihshan has reported that the said barbarians doff their caps, and perform the proper ceremonies, and have begged and prayed that he will transmit their report, imploring for favour, I, the emperor, believe in you, (the said high officers) and that the trouble and vexation of your minds (through

the prayers and supplications of the people, drove you to extremities—or forced you to temporize,—and induced you to request me to allow the (English) trade.

The said generalissimo should enjoin severe orders on the said barbarian officer that he immediately retire every one of his ships of war, and send them to the outer ocean; surrender all the batteries; and be implicity obedient to the laws, then only may they merely trade, according to custom, nor allow them, in opposition to the prohibitions, to smuggle opium; but if they dare, purposely to oppose the prohibitions, then decidedly no indulgence shall be shown, nor any excuses allowed.

I direct the generalissimo and his colleagues to meet the governor and lieut. governor, and with all their hearts, and souls, and strength to consult on and devise plans of management; and when every thing is safely settled, to report all the particulars.

It is impossible to fathom the dispositions of the barbarians; and it is right to prepare secret means of defence, not should there be the least degree of negligence or remissness; wait until after the barbarian ships have retired, then quickly resume possession of the forts, and guard and maintain the important possessions and such-like places.

Build new and strong forts, and put the old in the best possible state of defence. If the English barbarians evince any disposition to be proud and domineering then the troops should be led on to exterminate them; for it must not be, because favour has been bestowed on them, that their extortions in all matters should be unopposed.

Here is a supplementary report.

"Numbers of the houses of the resident inhabitants beyond the walls have been burnt."

I order Ke and E immediately to depute officers for the special purpose of examining clearly, to tranquillize, sooth, and compassionate the people. As there is stored up in the provincial treasury 2,800,000 taels weight of silver, I order that arrangements be made for the hong merchants to replace it by instalments in successive years; permit no specious delays. I also order that when methods of management have been consulted and determined upon, that they be carried into effect.

Forward this edict at the rate of 600 le a day, and order all men quickly to inform themselves of its contents. Respect this.

AFFGHANISTAN.

Affairs appear to be tolerably quiet in Affghanistan, and with the exception of a talked of expedition against the Kohistanees, are likely to continue so. What effect the change of Sir William Macnaghten for Sir Alexander Burnes will have on our proceedings in that country, we are not yet prepared to say, but as a military man and having a more practical acquaintance with the peculiar character of the Afighans. Sir Alexander is likely to infuse a more vigorous spirit into the executive, and controul by the strong hand, the insurgencies and emeutes that marked his predecessor's embassy.

The attempts so repeatedly made by the people of the country to way lay and murder our Officers, have not ceased. A recent, but happily an unsuccessful one was made upon Lieutenant Waller, who was attacked by three men, one of whom fired a pistol at him, which however missed. This occurrence took place near Brigadier Shelton's Camp. Nothing but a system of reprisals will ever effectually put a stop to these attacks, and a bunch or two of the assassins dangling from a gallows, would wonderfully impress others with the heinous nature of such pursuits—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept.* 30.

THE SEIKS AND NEPALESE.

We lately mentioned that a report had gone forth of the probability that exists of a collision between the Sikhs and Nepalese in Thibet. We now learn, that the Honourable Mr. Erskine, the able and energetic successor of Colonel Tapp, in the Political Agency of Simla, has had occasion to *represent to Government*, the advance of the Sikhs on the provinces of Gurhwal, and Kumaon, and from Loodakh, viâ Roodah and Gurtok., to the vicinity of the Manasarovara lake. The result of these communications is as yet but imperfectly known, but there is reason to believe, that the Governor General has empowered Mr. Erskine to adopt the most decided tone in his conferences with the Sikhs and Nepalese states, and further, that in the event of these powers persisting in their aggressive policy, we shall infallibly resort on our part, to active and immediate hostilities. We shall be able however, to supply further intelligence on this point ere long.—*Ibid.*

CANDAHAR.

The 18 pr. 2 six's, half the Shah's Cavalry the 2d and 38th Regts. are in orders to move at a moment's warning to Darought, about 100 miles off, on this side of the Helmond, and to the left of the road to Geriskh to reduce some very, strong forts, of Ackrum Khan's, who joined the rebel Ucktor Khan in Griffin's right. The Politicals say this force is to be back in one month when the 16th and 42d and 43d are to return to the Provinces by the Bolan Pass."—*Delhi Gazette September* 29.

FEROZEPOOR.

"21st September—Lieutenant Smith of H. M's 44th Regiment arrived here some days ago from Cabul in a very sickly state and died on the 18th instant, his effects which were trifling, were sold on the following day. Major Todd and Dr. Logan have been here for a week, a sale of their horses was attempted, they were all bought in but four. *25th September* "Captain Burt of the 6th has joined his corps. No letter from England has yet arrived at this station that I have heard of, although we got your little Supplement three days ago. Captain Cunningham has left and Mr. Vansittart is now our Political Assistant. Both infantry and cavalry are now out every morning, the former at Target practice. The weather is becoming delightful. We expect some work in the cold weather."—*Ibid.*

KURNAUL.

"Our sickness is not abating. The Buffs had last week between 3 and 400 men in hospital! Many fatal cases have occurred among the Europeans." The fault is in a great measure laid upon the site of the Cantonments and if the position be really so bad as it is represented, the cause of humanity demands that government should abandon it and find another nearer the hills, where, instead of the health of the Europeans deteriorating, improvement of constitution might be expected. The Brigadier is said to have forwarded applications for furlough, if this be certain, it does not look like the business we have been led to expect.—*Ibid.*

LAHORE.

A Persian letter from Lahore dated 8th September, says:—

"Court arrived at Lahore on the 7th of September. The Maha Rajah received him with the strongest demonstrations of joy, and has promised to afford him some employment of great emolument as soon as possible; he has not, however, been appointed yet.

"Jemmadar Khooseal Sing, the hero of a thousand battles, is very ill, and not expected to survive more than a day or two.

"Sirdar Jowallah Sing, Grooé a very turbulent chief, who lately, in a fit of rage, severely wounded Sirdar Bisshane Sing, in the Palace, was sent, on the 7th September, from the fort at Lahore towards the fort of Shakepoor, and on reaching the latter place, Shere Sing has ordered that he shall be decapitated. one pieces of cloth, from Shere Sing, for his master, and left Lahore, *en route* for Ladak.

"Emman Shah, the commandant of artillery, has been confined, for the last two months, in the fort of Lahore, for insubordination; and Kakar Khan has been appointed to his situation. Kakar Khan is a great friend of Shere Singh's, and the Maha Rajah, it is said, has expressed his determination of gradually ousting all the native employés of his father, Runjeet Sing, from their situations, as he finds them the most turbulent and ill-disposed of all his subjects.

"Moonshe Dheen Mahummud, who, it is reported, had been sent towards Loodianah, in order to negotiate the transfer of Peshawar and Cashmere to Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, with Mr. Clarke, has been recalled; and a report is now rife in Lahore, that Shere Sing has determined on not yielding those places, until he has tried the metal of our troops, with his 'tiger-killers and man-destroyers.' A durbar was held the day before yesterday, when it was decided, that to yield Peshawar and Cashmere to the 'feringhee dogs,' without a good hard fight, would reflect the greatest dishonor on the Seik nation. The common people seem to have been greatly excited on bearing the determination of the durbar,—and the soldiers are anxious to be led against the 'feringhees.' Trust worthy spies have been sent to Ferozepore and Loodianah, to report on the military preparations which the English are making, and the general opinion at Lahore is, that if Shere, Sing finds that the English are unprepared, he will attack them during the ensuing. Dusshra. Shere Sing has been brought to form his present determination, by a conventicle of Brahmins, who, from a *Gurunthee punjee*, have decided, that if Shere Sing crosses the Sutledge, and attacks the English, he will certainly be victorious, and soon drive them out of Hindustan; but that if they cross the water to attack him, he will as certainly lose the whole of his kingdom, if not his life."—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 27.

12. The *Victoria* with the London Overland Mail of the 6th September arrived at Bombay at half past 4 o'clock yesterday evening. She did not arrive at Suez until the 23rd Sept. left Suez on the 25th, Aden on the 2nd instant, embarked Passengers, took in Coals and left the latter place at 8 P. M. on the same day.

The following is a list of Passengers.

From Suez.

Sir Richmond Shakspeare, Mrs Marshall, Captain Baldwin, Captain Christ, Captain Russell, Lieut. Gall, Major White, Messrs. Dawson, Naylor, Robinson, Todd, Harrison, Potts, White, Petrel, Smith, Woolley, Frion, Nichol, Viscardi, Surant, Willcombe, Jackson, Davidson, Grant, Stanger, Hall, Milluiard, Gasse: Native Servant of Sir R. Shakspeare.

From Aden.

Capt. Orton, Nowroiee Hormusjee, Runchu (a Banyan) John Bates, Seaman, *Clyde*. One Havildar and 13 Sepoys of the 10th Regt. N. I. (two Sepoys died on board:) 1 Artilleryman, 1 Gunner, 11 Followers.

AGRA.

The Customs' Treasurer, Cheetur Mull has just been detected in the ingenious practice of abstracting the standard rupees, which compose the usual cash balance of the Custom's Treasury, and replacing them by light weight coin. If sufficient proof can be obtained he will be committed for trial.

The number of light rupees in circulation is a source of much inconvenience to all classes, and more particularly to tradesmen and labourers, upon whom it presses heavily. The evil too is on the increase, and neither the remittances of light rupees to Cabool nor the operations of the Assay Office, appear to absorb them sufficiently. Time, the cure for everything in India will, we suppose, correct it.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been feted throughout the past week, with untiring hospitality by his friends at Meerut. On Friday and Saturday large parties were invited to meet him by Mr. Franço; on the 29th he dined with Sir Edmund Williams, and on the 30th with the Lancers. H. M.'s 9th Regiment and other invitations were given, but His Honor's time would not admit of the delay.

Captain Dixon of the Artillery, is said, will succeed Captain Macnaghten at Ajmeer, a rumour we hold to be very improbable, and Captain James Abbott, Capt. D———, which is much more likely.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot arrived on the 29th, and assumed command of the Division.

Our old friends of the 37th N. I., are, we understand, to be again stationed at Agra, where they and their well won laurels will receive a cordial welcome.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 2.

MALACCA.

On Tuesday forenoon, at two o'clock P. M., this gentleman left the shores of Malacca, after a residence of fifteen years, to assume the civil government of Penang. The landing place was lined by an immense concourse of spectators to witness his depart[u]re; and he was accompanied to the Steamer *Diana* by the Resident Councillor, the Hon. J. W SALMOND; Mr. WETTERHOUT, the Assistant Resident; the Rev. FRE. GOMES, Superior of the Roman Catholic mission; the young SULTAN of Lingaport; SYED SABAN, and a few respectable Natives, attended by about twenty or thirty boats. Many persons were present at his embarkation, who, although opposed to the principles of his administrative acts, and, consequently, could not with consistency sign the address presented on Monday last, attended at the pier out of respect to one who not only held, for a very long period, the highest executive office in Malacca, but whose long local connection with the people had begotten feelings not easily eradicated. Mr. Garling, it could be perceived, during his walk from the Stadt House to the pier, was visibly affected; and, after going into the boat which was to convey him to the Steamer, could not restrain his feelings, to which he gave vent audibly: Previous to the boat shoving off he stood up on one of the thwarts, took off his hat, and, with his face turn'd to the pier, cried aloud:—"Farewell Malacca!—Old Malacca farewell! farewell!" He could say no more. His feelings seem'd to overpower him. We dislike what is generally denominated a 'Scene,' but we suppose the occasion must form the excuse. It may be, (and we know that it is) expected, that we should at least, make some passing remarks on Mr. Garling's administration of the local government of Malacca, but we are not inclined, under *present* circumstances, and with the feelings by which we are *at present* actuated, to open afresh those wounds which have been so recently exacerbated.—We are rather inclined to say, as far as we are personally concerned, *Requiescat in pace.*

We trust that his removal to Penang may be productive of benefit to himself, and greater advantage to the people over whom he is now called to preside.—Weekly Register, Aug. 12.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 5th. British Barque Inez, D. Eaton, from Bombay 2nd ult.
do. do. British Barque Angelina, Lim Pyan, from Penang 24th ult.
do. 6th. H. C's. Steamer Diana, Congalton, from Singapore 5th inst.
do. 7th. British Brig Fly, Lim Kong Eng, from Penang 29th ult.
do. do. British Brig Lydia Eastgate, Ang Sue, from Penang 26th ult.
do. do. Arab Barque Fattal Main, Mohamet Haphasah from Penang 27th ult.
do 10th. British Schooner Swift, Lim Kong Ho, from Singapore 2nd inst.

PASSENGER.

Per Steamer Diana,—Doctor Oxley.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 2nd. British Brig Sakee, Lim San, for Singapore.
do. 5th. British Schooner Diamond, M. de Costa, for Singapore.
do. 6th. British Barque Angelina, Lim Pyan, for Singapore.
d. do. British Barque Inez, D. Eaton, for Macao.
do. 8th. British Brig Fly, Lim Kong Eng, for Singapore.
do. do. British Brig Lidia Eastgate, Ang Sue, for Singapore.
do. 9th. Arab Barque Fattal Main, Mohamet Haphasah, for Singapore.
do. 10th. H. C's. Steamer Diana, S. Congalton, for Penang.

PASSENGERS.

Per Diana,—Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Garling, and Mr. P. Vansominer.

THE WATER WITCH.

The Shipping Report of this morning announces the arrival of the *Water Witch* from China. The following Bankshall report embraces all the news, she has brought up to this moment. We may add what we have gathered from another source, that Opium (Patna) was selling at 420 dollars per chest.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Water Witch, from Singapore.—Captain Mackintosh, A. D. C.;—Monteith, Esq., Merchant; Captain Porter, Country Service.

Fer Ship Futtay Rohoman, from Cochin.—Richard Harris 3d Mate; David Knox, Carpenter, and six Seamen, late of the Whaler-Bark Risk of London, Captain Remix, wrecked on the Maldives (Swardives) on the 2d February 1841. The Captain and remainder of the survivors proceeded to Point de Galle in a Native Vessel.

REMARKS.

Per *Water Witch*.—Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt. Elliott in the Steamer *Atalanta* arrived at Singapore on the 3d Sept. on their way to Bombay. Sir H. Pottinger had arrived in China and the squadron under Sir W. Parker had sailed to the northward about the 23d August being the day before the *Atalanta* left Macao.

The *Water Witch* signalized H. M. S. *Nimrod*, off Cape Ricardo on the 10th instant, also the Ships *Cowasjee Family* and *Samuel Winter* in the Straits of Malacca.—*Englishman Extra, September* 30.

15. WE regret to announce the death of Lady Perry, the beloved and amiable lady of Sir Erskine Perry, Puisne Judge. The sad event occurred on Wednesday last.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CEYLON.

We have through the courtesy of Government received an "Estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Ceylon for the year 1842," which we hasten to present to our readers. The aspect of matters is glory enough in all conscience, the estimated deficiency of revenue being no less than £32,137, and we fear that the items specified as receipts have been taken at fully as much or nearly more than they are likely to turn out. For instance we observe that no less a sum than £12,000 is put down as the amount expected to result from the sales of cinnamon, whereas we have the authority of several of our mercantile friends for stating that there is not the remotest probability that any such amount can be realized from this source. At the last two sales only 20 bales were sold and we understand there is little chance of any being taken off at the next monthly sale, the accounts of Ceylon cinnamon by the last Overland having been more unfavourable than for many years past. How then we would ask our readers is this fearful deficiency to be made up? We must confess we can see only one way,—namely, in the Home Government again conceding to this Colony the £24,000 per annum which the whig ministry with their characteristic cupidity ordered to be paid into the military chest. We have now thank Heaven a Conservative Government and a Conservative Governor, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the authorities in Downing street will not now as for many years past turn a deaf ear to the outeries of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects. The Colonies have been long suffering from the misrule of the late administration, but a brighter day is now likely to dawn upon us. We again repeat we feel confident that one of the first acts of justice which will be acceded to us will be the concession of the £24,000 which has long hung like a millstone round the neck of this Colony.

There are several other items in the Estimates on which we may probably touch in a future number, and in the meantime we trust the members of the Legislative Council will fulfill the task which has been imposed upon them in a proper spirit and that they will not allow the £24,000 to escape without comment.

ESTIMATE of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the GOVERMMENT of CEYLON for the Year 1842.

RECEIPTS.

	£		
Arrears of former Years	4,512	0	0
Sea Customs (exclusive of Duty on Cinnamon)	77,626	0	0
Duty on Cinnamon	35,000	0	0
Sale of Cinnamon	12,000	0	0
Paddy	30,372	9	0
Fine Grain	3,626	0	0
Tithes Redeemed	2,505	0	0
Lands and Houses	483	0	0
Pearl Fishery (Tamblegam Lake)	21,195	0	0
Chanks	300	0	0
Salt	300	0	0
Arrack and Toddy	28,412	0	0
Duty on Arrack Stills	49,656	0	0
Tolls	1,875	0	0
Postage	9,060	0	0
Stamps	4,216	0	0
Judicial Stamps	3,312	0	0
Fines and Forfeitures	13,519	0	0
Weights and Measures	1,022	0	0
Assessment on Houses, &c.	325	0	0
Government Gazettes, &c.	860	0	0
Interest on Arrears of Rents	165	0	0
	506	0	0
Premium on the sale of Bills	75	0	0
Government portion of Interest from the Loan Fund	597	0	0
Rent of Military Quarters	457	0	0
Surplus of Hospital stoppages	79	0	0
Surcharges by the Auditor General	1,461	0	0
Profit and Loss	1,372	0	0
Subscriptions to the Civil Fund	876	0	0
Subscriptions to the Widows' Fund	280	0	0
Miscellaneous	3,064	0	0
	300,187	0	0
Sale of Provisions and Stores	10,000	0	0
Stoppages for Issues to the Troops	8,500	0	0
Receipts by the Colonial Accnte in London.			
Subscriptions to the Widows' Fund	500	0	0
Divid: on £27,647. 10 10. Three p. ct. consols (widows' Fund)	829	0	0
Incidental	421	0	0
	1,750	0	0
	18,500	0	0
	8,202	0	0
Excess of Expenditure	328,639	0	0
	32,137	0	0
	360,776	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£		
CHARGES SPECIALLY SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.			
Civil Fixed Establishments	46,545	15	7
Revenue Fixed Establishments	30,249	19	2
Judicial Establishments	34,264	10	0
	111,530	4	9
Military' Fixed Establishments	35,876	17	7
Commissariat and Building Material	2,799	18	7
	38,676	16	2
Colonial Agents' in London Salary and Allowance for Officers, Clerks &c.	525	0	0
Contingencies.			
Civil Pensions	28,350	12	0
Mace Pensions	4,000	0	0
Military Pensions	3,537	0	0
	35,887	12	0
Allowances of Kandy an Chiefs	1,444	4	0
Allowances of Fisher Headmen	667	18	0
Allowances of Native Unofficial Legislative Councillors	237	12	0
	2,349	14	0
Half Difference of Salary of Civil Servants	500	0	0
Payments to the Kandy and Galle Mail Coaches for conveying the Public Mails	538	16	0
Travelling Allowance of the present District Judge of Four and three Korles	30	0	0
Interest on Dutch Kredit Bieven	380	17	1
Payment into the Queen's Chest (Military)	24,000	0	0
	63,666	19	1
	214,399	0	0
Deduct Probable Savings on Fixed Establishments and Contingencies	54,650	0	9
	4,009	0	0
	161,977	0	0
	375,276	0	0
	15,000	0	0
£	360,776	0	0
CHARGES REQUIRING A VOTE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.			
Civil Contingencies	*55,977	0	0
Revenue Contingencies	42,534	0	0
Judicial Contingencies	14,216	0	0
	†30,000	0	0
	102,727	0	0
Military Contingencies	24,650	0	0
Commissariat and Building Material Contingencies	30,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Services	20,000	0	0
	74,650	0	0

* In this amount is included a sum of £14,300 for the Civil Engineer and Surveyor General's Department, and a sum of £14,000 for the Commissioner of Road's Department. These sums are exclusive of Fixed Establishment, and Materials to be drawn from the Public Stores, including which the total outlay of the former Department is to be restricted to £20,000 and that of the latter to £26,000.

The amount includes a further sum of £1,000 for keeping open the Canal between Caltura and Putlam.

† In this amount is included a sum of £6,179 8 for Military Works, exclusive of Fixed Establishment and Stores, including which the total expenditure does not exceed £9,179. 8.

The amount includes a further sum of £199, 2 for Survey by the Quarter Master General's Department.

SYDNEY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sydney, July, 24, 1841.

THE Abberton, from London April, 6 arrived last Wednesday, bringing Mr. Riddell, Colonial Treasurer, who returns from leave of absence. Mr. Merewether, who has lately officiated as part acting Treasurer, will now, I presume, proceed to enter upon his duties at your settlement. This Vessel brings news which if true, must be extremely welcome to the Port Phillippians, viz., that Lord John Russell has sent out instructions to the proper authorities in the Australian provinces for the direction of Port Phillip into a separate colony.

The financial difficulties of South Australia, and emigration to these colonies, form the main topics of interest to us, now in agitation at home. With respect to the former settlement, it is admitted on all hands (Mr. Hutt, and two or three others interested, excepted) that the self-supporting principle is an entire failure. Parliamentary assistance in the way of loan, to the amount of about £200,000 will be given, but the settlement is too far damaged in public opinion to make head way for a long time to come. Certain correspondence between the Colonial Office, the treasury and the Land and Emigration Commissioners, was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in February, from which it appears that the said Commissioners desire to have the business of conducting emigration confided solely to themselves, but that Lord John Russell has entered his caveat thereto. His lordship signifies his intention of giving a further triac to the Bounty System which appears to be the most popular in the colony.

The Coolie question has received its quietus. On Tuesday last Mr. James Macarthur presented a petition on this subject, signed by two hundred and two individuals, sixty and upwards of whom were magistrates, and the whole number were respectable and influential persons. An animated and lengthened debate arose, of which the issue was the withdrawal of the petition, a termination which I consider to be highly gratifying. I have at all times entered my humble protest against the introduction of this species of labour as entailing a serious and abiding evil upon the colony. The Governor made an able and unanswerable speech on the occasion. The Bishop, the Attorney General, and Messrs. James Macarthur and Jones advanced arguments which could not be refuted and sentiments which did them honor, in resistance of the proposed introduction of Coolies. Sir John Jamison, with Messrs. Barry and Blaxland were advocates on the other side. This question is now I hope permanently set at rest. The popular feeling both in the colony and at home, the interests of humanity and the dictates of sound policy are averse from the introduction of such a population into a British colony. Let us therefore hear no more about these helpless individuals, but let a vigorous movement be made by the colonists for the copious importation of well constituted British Immigrants. Bring the Bounty system into full operation, and labour enough to spare, will very soon be amongst us. Now is the time, or never, for the Imigration Association to be quickened. A very small amount of outlay and personal exertion will suffice, provided there be zeal, unanimity and perseverance. I believe the members of the body seriously contemplate coming into action forthwith. I hope to be able in my next to report their proceedings.

A bill for the amendment of the Circuit Court Act; and a bill to effect certain alterations in the Registry Office at Sydney, and to establish a separate one at Port Phillip was read a first time on Tuesday. The governor intimated his intention to bring in a bill for the incorporation of the Mutual Insurance Company. I am glad of this, as I view the institution as likely to confer great [illegible]

The Estimates came on for considera[illegible]ion, but nothing of any peculiar interest transpired; no[illegible]thing was said of the rumoured reduction in the salari[illegible]es. The vote for the expenses (£18,564 1s. 3d.) for the[illegible] department was postponed for consider[illegible]e Post Office de- of Sir John Jamison and Mr. Jon[illegible]ation in consequence they had petitions to present from[illegible]es announcing that the country for increase of sala[illegible] deputy postmasters in

The bank divdents have sa[illegible]y.

The Bank has declared 6 per cen[illegible]dly fallen off; the Sydney Wales, 7½ per cent.; [illegible]t; the Bank of New South cent.; the Bank of Australia, 7 per cent.; the Commercial Bank, 6½ per cent.; the Australian Marine Assurance Company, 7 per cent The new Trust Company are about to begin operations. Trade is very dull—statuque antea; tea is down, the present quotation nine guineas a chest. The heavy fall of rain this week has been beneficial to our crops, but it has seriously obstructed the current trade of the town. An association has been formed at Berrima with the view to suppress the present system of horse, sheep, and cattle stealing. The interor is now free from any notorious bushranger; it is expected that Jacky will make some disclosures as to the persons who harbour these depredators.

The severity of the weather for the past week is almost unprecedented. The Eliza schooner returned on Thursday from the wreck of the Clonmel, making a very successful trip. The Captain is sanguine at the recovery of the whole of the engines, and all the material parts of the machinery. This day brings a return of fair weather.

The Free Press has quietly passed out of being—at least for the present. An equity suit between Messrs. Lang and M'Eachern is in progress. Dr. Lang is giving a course of lectures on the due observance of the Sabbath. I have heard the first very highly spoken of. A lamentable case of suicide occurred this week, in the case of a Mr. Muller, tailor and draper, in George street. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to be the cause—the unhappy man destroyed himself by poison. Scarletina has broken out in the Female Factory at Parramatta, but its progress there is said to be arrested. it still prevails in Sydney and partially in the interior. The theatre re-opens on Monday. Mr. Nathan contemplates giving a concert.—*Port Phillip Patriot, August 5th*

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16. FROM the Madras *Athenæum* of the 7th inst., we learn that a reward of 3000 Rs. is offered by Lieut. Colonel Jones, commanding H. M. 57th Regt. for such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the author of an alledged libel upon the gallant Colonel which appeared in the Madras *Evening Mail.*

We are glad to learn from the same contemporary that Colonel Doveton is rapidly recovering from the effects of his late fall from his horse.

CANDAHAR AND NUSSEER KHAN.

There is nothing stirring to the North West, but late letters from Candahar inform us that a rather strong force composed of Artillery and Infantry is about to proceed upon a work of destruction. All Akram Khan's strong holds are doomed for the part he chose to take in the late affair with Uktar Khan.

We mentioned in our last Saturday's Supplement that Nusseer Khan had been installed on his father's throne. Delhi Gazette, Oct. 6.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE PUNJAUB?

We know not how to reconcile the various reports we hear of the views of our Government as regards the Punjaub and from all we can gather from various sources we are really inclined to believe that so long as matters remain in the quiescent state, they do now, and so long as Shere Sing continues to exercise the control he has apparently gained over his subjects, Military as well as Civil, and pays all due respect to the suggestions and wishes of our government, nothing will be undertaken: not even the contingent upon which we and our brethren have expatiated is, we now hear, at least for the present, to be enforced. Our measures are only to be precautionary, and though we shall be ready both at Ferozepore and at Kurnaul,—for both cantonments will be kept up as depots for troops to be sent on at any unforeseen, or sudden emergency, not unlikely to occur,—we are assured that all is to remain stationary, and that the visit of the Commander in Chief will *now* bear reference, whatever may have been its primary motive, to merely one of inspection, or a military tour. The good folks at home, horrified at an expence which they never contemplated, and from which they can see no prospect of a return, are not willing to engage in new wars, which would at the same time most probably bring an accession to their troubles in the East and cause outbreaks in quarters, where we are assured from very good authority, the kindling spark is but required to produce a blaze. The evil is deemed sufficient for the day, and if Affghanistan could be quietly shook off, it would be done; this is an impossibility, and although no one can see where this unfortunate campaign is to end, the Tories even, and we suppose their reign is fast approaching, however they may try, will not dare to withdraw the troops which have been sent to support a Whig Policy. The only circumstance we can look forward to as likely to put an end to this state of affairs, and the constant drain upon our treasuries and resources,—for the greatest partizan of the present policy cannot deny that such exist or that the cravings of the state are with difficulty satisfied,—is the death of Shah Sooja, or the discovery of one of the many imputed intrigues, which may render it necessary to consider how far a Tory government may think it proper to substitute the dethroned monarch, and at the same time to overthrow the policy of their antagonists; and this we really should not be surprised to see agitated under the new regime, which, sooner or later, must take place.

The motive which commenced the policy, we believe to have been purely good, but that all parties, the informants and the informed, were deceived in their estimation of the love borne towards the present monarch by the people, the facility of reducing the country to submit to a rule brought about by foreigners of a detested creed, or in fact to any rule which obliged them to submit to laws they did not recognize in their code of morality, there can be no doubt; nor was it, we know, ever contemplated or imagined that we should, in the present day, be even debating upon the propriety of the return of the troops who formed the first portion of our "Army of the Indus;" but such is really the case at the present time, *it is not at all decided that all the regiments who expect to be relieved, will be so during the approaching season*, in fact, we have heard that orders are on their way, which will put some of our friends out of the anxiety they have so long suffered, before this paper reaches them. The 36th and 37th N. I. will return as announced, but, we hear, the other corps stand fast, *for the present!*

The whole business however bears upon one point, the fact that the campaign has never been worth either the trouble and expence incurred, and it is deplorable to think that such an incubus should press down the resources of India, and that there should be so very little probability of shaking it off without loss of honour; or of crushing it unless at an additional expenditure of life or money, already too much to be deplored, and which we cannot advocate.—Ibid.

A letter from Meerutt states, that the Lieutenant Governor had gone suddenly by Dâk to Loodiannah on the 1st instant, his original intention having been to proceed to Mussoorie. This unexpected movement is connected with affeirs in the Punjab, but nothing particular seems as yet to be known.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 7.*

STATE OF DISORDER.

From a letter dated Scindea's Camp, we learn that the Capital continues in a state of most admired disorder, and that a serious out-break is confidently expected, before, or during the Dusserah. The favouriteNemajee, relying little on the promised co-operation of Colonels Jacob and Baptist, one or other of whom, it is said, experiences of late remarkably sudden attacks of gout and indigestion, has applied through the residency Vaqueel for the services of the Contingent. Whether the Resident will give the required succour, we are not informed; but something must be done towards terminating these frequent disturbances, and punishing the brutal violence of the rabble.—*Ibid.*

SIR W. H. MACNAGHTEN'S SUCCESSOR.

We were in common with our contemporaries led to think that Sir Alexander Burnes would succeed Sir William Macnaghten, but we now find that it is whispered about in well-in-formed circles, that Colonel Sutherland will be Sir William's successor at Cabool. High as we estimate the Colonel's abilities, we think them inferior to that decision of character, and firmness in the exercise of vast discretionary powers, which, in our opinion, are imprinted on all his official proceedings.—*Ibid.*

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH CABOOL?

If there is any question to which we have a distinct dislike, we feel satisfied it is "*what* is to be done with Cabool?" We can listen with patience, and even cheerfulness to queries regarding the practicability of the Military Retiring Fund, the improvements of the Military Board, or the proper shape of a Sabre for the Native Cavalry; we do not wince perceptibly under "what do you think of Dr. T———'s proposal, and why *can* you object to the Bonus," and we can say to any friend who asks us if we read the last article in the *Englishman* on the "Charlton Case," no, without betraying impatience by either voice or manner; but, "what is to be done with Caboul" upsets us. The interrogator we regard with something of personal dislike, and he and bore are inseperably associated in our mind. We have already fully and repeatedly declared the opinions we entertain of our proceedings in Affghanistan, we have discussed them in connection with Russian Invasion, with Persian intrigues, with internal discontent in Hindoostan, with Dost Mohumed, Shah Sooja, and the Punjaub. We have considered Affghanistan as a barrier to any approach from Central Asia, we have discussed the expedition as a proof, to the "thrones and dominions" of India, that we are not afraid to carry our Arms across the Indus, or to go forth to meet instead of avoiding the imaginary enemy that was about to wrest our Eastern Empire from us. But not withstanding all this and more, we confess, we cannot say, "what is to be done with Cabool." We do not know whether we ought to take it, or leave it, or give it to Dost Moohumed, or to the Seikhs or the Persians, or share it among them all, or let them help themselves, or put it up to auction, or give it to Mr. Torrens to convert into a great market for "British Manufactures," or to the Trade Association, or to the——, in short we cannot even guess "what is to be done with Cabool." This our readers may think shews us to possess but little sagacity or political prescience, but we are satisfied we are not the only one unable to answer the question; nay we think the Governor-General, the Council and the whole tribe of Agents and Assistants employed in Cabool, are much in the same predicament. To them as to us, it is a puzzle, and an impenetrable one. Time and events, alone will disclose to us what is to be done with Cabool.

At present there is little transpiring to aid in bringing about this consummation. The country is now tolerably quiet, and likely to continue so, unless Major Rawlinson has managed to "get up" a few more little affairs in the powder and bayonet line. There is, however a report, and very generally current, that Heerat is to be beseiged during the ensuing cold season and for this purpose, four European Regiments are talked of as to be collected there. A couple of heavy battering guns, we know, are under despatch from Nusseerabad for Candahar, but whether as part of a train to be used against Heerat, we know not. The *Englishman*, which on matters connected with Affghanistan and the Commander-in-Chief, appears to be somewhat officially informed, denies in an authoratative way, that there is any such object in contemplation. But Heerat is another question, which we class among the inscrutables, and about which we are tired of conjecturing. Until, however the successor of Lord Auckland—who has sent home his resignation—arrives, nothing decisive or on a large scale will be done.—*Ibid.*

AGRA.

An attempt to escape from confinement by a prisoner under a charge of embezzlement, was made on Sunday, afternoon, but fortunately for the destinies of the British Indian Empire, was defeated by the vigilance of the Police. The prisoner, by name DeMonte, was lately a clerk in the Post Office at Sipree, where he contrived to embezzle funds to the extent of upwards of Rs. 4,000, when he was detected and brought before the Magistrate of Agra, by whom he was fully committed to take his trial. The trial was to take place on Monday, and on Sunday the prisoner, by and with the advice of Brown, (another prisoner who lately committed a playful assault on a Native and broke his arm, for the high crime of demand payment of a debt) effected his escape and in the habit ing of a Syce repaired to the Taj, to pass the night in tranquility and composure. He was, however, quickly recognised and taken to the Kotwallee, where, at the Magistrate's request, he related the little incidents connected with his escape, which he asserted, was suggested by Brown,—the limbsmasher—as well as planned by him. In his assumed character of Syce, he carried a letter from Captain Mitchell of Sipree to Mr. Blunt, and Magistrate of Ally-Gurh, in which the former gentleman requested from the latter a saddle and bridle and, which the bearer would take charge of. The letter was a forgery by the ingenious Brown, and the saddle and bridle a conception of the same worthy. Other letters of the masquerade Syce's own writing and composition, and of a most alarming nature, were also discovered Some were addressed to his wife, who was informed that her admiring DeMonte had resolved to effect his escape, and on doing so to take service, as a Cork-Boy, with H. M.'s 31st Regiment, so true is it that.

"Naught is for love too high and naught too low!"

On completing a few days' servitude in this capacity he was to emerge from his abscurity and repair to Hyderabad and Madras, and to travel until he rivalled the celebrity of "Robinson Crusoe." He declared he he would then convert himself into a "Junius Cæsar," and visit with his indignation those who had behaved so unhandsomely as to notice his "ravages in the Post Office." He concluded this affectionate letter with regrets, for having, even for a time brought disgrace upon the poor but noble family of his wife! Another letter was to his sister to whom he assigned the task of consoling Mrs. DeM——, while he was on his way to fame and immortality. To this lady he makes a very delicate allusion on her having contributed to the population of the country, and encourages her to continue her efforts in the same good cause. This encouragement, however apparently philanthropic, was based—we are sorry to hear—in treason, for the future "Junius Cæsar" declared, that by her assistance and that of the other branches of the family, he would eventually be able to raise a Regiment of the stock of DeMontes, with which—but this must be given in the words of this aspiring ravager of Post Offices. "I think" he writes "in course of time, we will be able to form a Regiment of our Offspring, and I will be the Commander and bang the Velattes out of our country, and then we shall make ourselves King and Queen of the kingdom, should victory be our friend, and then we will possess money in abundance!" The high destinies of this aspiring Hero and Conqueror were, however, cruelly cut short by Mr. Boldero, the Sessions Judge who, sentenced the future King of India, and Expeller of the English, to seven years' imprisonment. Thus have ended the great Mr. DeMonte's "ravages in the Sipree Post Office;" but how his ravages as a second Junius Cesar and King of the East are to terminate—if ever they begin—is not so clear.

General Lumley will meet the Commander-in-Chief at this station.

Our new Chaplain Mr. Price, arrived on Thursday last, and preached to a large Congregation on the Sunday following.—Ibid.

REFRACTORY ARABS.

The following extract from a letter from Sholapore, dated 27th ultimo, is the latest intelligence of the insurgent Arabs which has reached us. Notwithstanding the surrender of these men, or rather a small party of them, the affair can hardly be considered as terminated—they retain their arms, and no doubt the same feelings aad necessities which first led to the outbreak, while they have received no sufficient check to make them more wary in future.

"Colonel Blair with a squadron of the Nizam's horse was sent in pursuit of a body of Arabs, reported to be 1200 strong—he came up with them at a small place called Belloorghee, the Arabs took shelter in Gurree and fired on the Col. He accordingly made a requisition for guns, &c,, from this place Capt. Baldwin and Lieutenant Maunderley with 2 Guns and 2 Mortars, aud with 2 Companies of the 52d N. I., went out 10 days ago. They threw some shells into the place without killing any of the Arabs; the latter made a sortie on the Guns and killed 4 of the Nizam's men, they again attempted a sortie in the night without effect, and gave in next day, vacating the Fort but retaining thei arms, they are now awaiting a reference to Hydrabad—however it turned out that instead of 1,200, there were only 200 miserable half-starved wretches."—Spectator, Oct. 7.

BURMAH.

A gentleman lately came down from up the country' reports that the Kayens of the Yoonzalen are crossing over to our side in great numbers, in consequence of the cruelties and exactions to which they are subject from the Burmese Authorities. He also states, that a considerable Shan force had moved down from Zimmay for the purpose of assisting the Kayens in their dispute with the Burmese, but returned in consequence of the Burmese force which marched from Bileng, having returned to that place without executing the duty with which it was entrusted. We are somewhat puzzled to distinguish these Kayens from each other, and to know what tribe it is that appears to have thrown off the Burmese of Bileng and what tribe have taken refuge in our territories. Our own Kayens are said to be in some alarm at the doings on the Barmese side, and at the threats held out against them if they continue subject to the English; but we have not heard of any disposition having been evinced among them to seek the benefits of Burmese rule and to contribute, with far more kicks than halfpence, towards the *erection* of the stockade, with which labour the silly old man at Martaban is harassing his people.—*Maulmain Chronicle, Sept. 22.*

We hear that late arrivals from Rangoon bring information of the *Pyeen boung*, a vessel belonging to Messrs. Trill and Co., having been detained there and obliged to discharge her export cargo, in consequence of some silver being found either on board the vessel or on the persons of the lascars belonging to her, who were caught in the act of carrying it off. It appears that some men were placed on board the craft, during the process of unloading, to see that none of the forbidden articles were quietly removed by the owners. Amongst these watchmen some light fingered gentry were found, who did not exactly understand the difference between meum and tuum, and so made free with some of the commander's property; a complaint was lodged, but no notice having been taken of it, on a repetition of the offence the next day, Capt. Miller desred the men to quit the vessel, but finding their movements not so active as he required them to be, he dealt a thump or two on their heads. He was, for this act, removed from the vessel and confined in a small room at the custom house for two days. We have not heard the result of the silver affair.

The authorities have likewise we are given to understand, detained the *Jane*, a vessel sailing under British colours holding a British register and built in a British port, (Maulmain.) This has been done at the instance of Mr. Crisp, the surving partner of the Firm of Trill & Co. The case appears to be thus: about two years ago, Mr. Trill being at Moulmain; purchased with the consent of his partner the *Jane* (then on the stocks,) by auction, a half share was sold to Mr. Hazelwood and a quarter reserved for each of the partners of the Firm of Trill & Co. The vessel left this port with a pass and obtained a register at one of the northern ports, and has been regularly sailing since between Calcutta, Rangoon and Maulmain, as the joint property of the persons mentioned. Mr. Trill dies, leaving Mr. Hazlewood one of his executors. The remaining partner of the Firm and part owner of the vessel, now steps forward and disputes Mr. Trill's right to dispose of any portion of the vessel, asserts that his late partner and Mr. Hazlewood have not acted honestly, aad attempts to show that Mr. H. never paid any money for the vessel, but that the half was fraudulently made over to him to his (Mr. Crisp's) detriment, and claims her as the sole property of the Firm.

Mr. Hazelwood has protested against the interference of the Rangoon court, and has produced both the register and Mr. Trill's receipt for themoney paid by him for his half share; but the case is still left in abeyance.

We have given the above as it has reached us, considering it, at this juncture, not only a case of importance to all British merchants, but to the Government itself as it might be the means of widening the already existing misunderstanding between the two countries. How the local authorities could entertain such a suit we cannot immagine, but we know how these thiugs are managed in Burmah; the golden key will even open the door of justice; but we must wait to see the result. Why any British merchant should prefer having recouree to such a notoriously corrupt court is matter of surprize to most of us, we cannot bring ourselves to believe what we have heard that Mr. Crisp, on begging the protection of the court, styled himself a Rangoontha, or Denizen of Rangoon!—*Ibid.*

The King of Burmah has, indeed, at last turned his back upon the capital. The general information and prevailing report is, that early in the present month, the Princes and Woongyees of the Empire embarked on board their boats, and that His Majesty would positively commence his descent on the river on the 6th inst. His capital he has left in charge of two of his confidential friends, the Mehrkara Prince and another Weongyre. These, we hear, are the only persons of eminence whom he has thought proper to leave behind him—an immense mass of the population accompanies His Majesty; some say 200,000 in all, of whom nearly one half are well armed and prepared for immediate military service. A great number of gun boats, must of necessity have been put in requisition and fitted out for the expedition, and we understand that a vessel of about 200 tons, built for river navigation, is attached to the squadron. "Naval armament" to be increased in Rangoon, as orders have, arrived there, brought by special messengers, to procure to be constructed several more boats and one or two large vessels. His Majesty will arrive at Rangoon, if no accident impedes his progress, about the middle of next month.

But why is he coming? is the constantly recurring question. Is it not remarkable that the object of a movement, accompanied by so much "pomp and circumstance," should be a profound secret? We think that suspicions of the peaceful intentions of His Majesty are not excited among the natives and foreign residents here, without reason. We have long heard it said and read it in print, that Tharawaddee is not fool enough, nor mad enough to make an attempt to recover these provinces by attacking our military position at Maulmain. We believe he is sufficiently possessed of both these qualities, with a large mixture of cunning and deceit, and that if he thinks circumstances avoidable on his arrival at Rangoon, he will not hesitate to attempt to do us mischief. If his object be only pleasure or religion, as some say it is, it would appear singular that he should surround himself with so strong a military force, as according to universal report, he is bringing with him. To fulfil such an object, why should he come prepared for a military campaign? Besides, knowing as he must, that to approch our territories with even ten thousand troops, and to erect stockades within sight of our cantonment cannot but awaken the suspicions of our Government, why has he not, as a friendly power would do in such cases, condescended to acquaint our Government with his intentions, and declare openly that he has no wish or purpose to disturb the peace of the provinces? It may be true that he is not "fool enough" to hazard another conflict with British bayonets; but our Government would be guilty of much greater folly to trust to his peaceful inclinations, knowing that he is coming prepared for war. During the unrecognized Residency of Colonel Benson, and afterwards of Captain McLeod at his capital, he heard of the frequent visits of our men-of-war and steamers at his port of Rangoon, and of an accession of military strength by another Queen's and Native Regiment at Maulmain, and thought us prepared for hostile operations. But immediately, he sees the Residency withdrawn, he hears of war with China, his sea-port is no longer visited by a man-of-war or steamer, and an European Regiment is withdrawn from Maulmain. There is no difficulty in deciding, at once, what conclusions such an uninformed and unenlightened mind as Tharawaddee's would draw from such circumstances. To him, it has no boubt appeared, that these things could not happen, unless our Government were hard pushed and had full occupation for its naval and military forces elsewhere. It cannot have escaped observation, that it was under the circumstances alluded to, that he commenced raising this army and signified his intention of coming into close vicinity with these provinces. Still, as the saying is "he may be more afraid of us than we are of him" but appearances show that however undisturbed our apprehensions may be, he holds us, at present, in but little dread.—Ibid.

Private letters from Kurrack up to the 11th September reached us yesterday by the *Lord Elphinstone*. They describe the weather as having been singularly propitious through the whole of the hot season, which was then drawing to a close; and in regard to the health of the community it had formed a striking contrast with the unhealthiness of the last years. The strength of the European Artillery was 48, and of the Bombay Regiment 172. Total 220. Of these, the numbers stated below were sick under the dates respectively given:

July	15th	Number Sick.	15
August	1st	....	12
„	5th	....	17
Sept.	1st	....	9
„	10th	....	10

All the case had been trifling, and no casulty had occurred in that period.

A breach in their little community was, however, made by the death of Assistant Surgeon Weatherhead, who died on

he 19th of August; but this casualty was wholly unconnected with any thing peculiar to the climate of Karrack, as he had been long ill, and the fatal termination of his disease anticipated by his friends even prior to his leaving Bombay.

At the period of the *Lord Elphinstone's* departure, they had been five months without news from Bombay, the latest of which was received via London. The Cruizers *Coote* and *Elphinstone* sailed about the end of July, and had not since then returned.

Letters had been received from Capt. Elder, who proceeded to England via Bagdad, Moosul, Merdin, Samsoon and Constantinople. They had found the journey tedious. It took them 29 days riding from Bagdad to Samsoon, which they had found rough work on hard fare, frequently nothing more than bread and milk (commonly sour). The expense from Bagdad to Constantinople amounted to £45 stg. each. From Constantinople they had proceeded up the Danube, and at the period of writing he was at the quarantine at Orsova.

Litte relishing the banishment at Karrack, some parties were flattering themselves with hopes of the speedy evacuation of the Island, but they appear to be exceedingly ill informed as regards the state of affairs in Persia, and the neighbouring countries. A Cossid had reached Bushire on the 9th September, who reports having seen Sir J. McNeil's baggage very near Tehran but a short time before.—U. S. Gazette, Oct. 15.

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18. On Friday evening last about 9 P.M. the land wind which had from sunset been gradually increasing, blew rather a smartGale from the South East, attended by very vivid flashes of sheet lightning and a few strong showers—SeveralBotellas and other native craft, principally laden with cotton went down, we hear, outside the harbour, but this a nautical friend informs us is by no means surprising, as the only wonder is that with their heavy canvass and the large piles of cotton heaped upon their decks, the only wonder is that when suddenly taken aback by a squall, so many of them escape.

We regret to add we have since heard that three men were drowned.

OUR contemporary the *Times* in Saturday's issue, affords us a splendid specimen of party influence, that, had we accidently got hold of the scrap from the upsetting of the condemned papers in the waste basket, the spirit it breathes would at once convince us that the article of which the scrap formed a part, appeared in no greater or more prejudiced paper than the *Times*. The scrap alluded to is so replete with ambiguities and so void of anything approaching to editorial candour and good sense, that were it merely as a specimen of the stuff that is written in the columns of an Indian Journal in the nineteenth century it would be spoiling the *Times* of the notoriety it wishes the article to obtain, were we to keep back so unique a specimen of ultra Toryism. Here it is :—

"Happily, too! we are now rid of the imbecile Government which seemed only to live in an atmosphere of expedients; who, without the energy to act with "their friends if they had any," shuffled, and subterfuged, and evaded, and cringed, and cowed to mollify irreconcileable opponents; now that we may hope "to have a Government," and at all events a man of great knowledge and judgment at the head of Indian affairs, when any change would have been a benefit which rid us of the Genius? Hobhouse! whom we shall be glad when we forget! now indeed! we may hope that the general good of India, and not the manœuvres of a Calcutta clique may be considered in the most essential measures of Indian administration; and should it go no further, at least regulate the system of Mail communication. *Lord* Ellenbro will judiciously consider Madras and Bombay as the two tame Elephants, to hold and tame the roaring monster, which would crush him with one stamp of its foot, if it could get at him! should he venture to prefer common sense and the public advantage, before the interests of Calcutta!"

Here indeed is an epitome to be dilated upon by our Calcatta contemporaries at their leisure: what will the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* say of the modest delusion the writer must have been labouring under when penning such a piece of "thundering eloquence," richly decorated with notes of admiration. Could such a touch of the "sublime and beautiful" come within hearing even of no less influential a person amongst the Tory faction, than Colonel Sibthorp. Zounds but the *Times* would make a liberal of the Colonel, now that he is out of place. How government could be without energy, or be imbecile, and yet be shuffling, subterfuging, evasive, cringing, and mollifying would puzzle the noddle of Stanley or the "tottal" of Hume. Here indeed is a pretty list of compliments heaped upon the Whigs and of course cannot apply to the Tory faction, which is in the eyes of our contemporary every thing that the *Times* could wish or liberal men desire! "We are to have a government" without the "genius" whose wisdom the *Times* will be glad to forget,—a government "or at all events a man at the head of Indian affairs" that will not be guided by the "manœuvres of a Calcutta *Clique*," or be influenced by the plausible reasoning of the Calcutta Press, but one that will act with energy and be the glory of the nineteenth century, unerring in its plans and certain of their accomplishment, because it will in all matters connected with or relating to India be guided by the heavenly admonitions, sage counsels, and faithful advice of the *Bombay Times*! Lord Ellenborough will show that he is President of the Board of Control by displaying on his Board a menagerie with two tame elephants, Bombay and Madras each sending one, to hold and tame the Bengal Tiger! Talk of Shikaring, within the precincts of Whitehall there will be a splendid Shikar far outdoing the Kentuckian hunt, because our Lord, no: the *Lord* of the *Times*, who will exhibit, will controul £4000 a year and his Board, and will prove that he has such power over "the raving monster, that he will crush him with" a stamp "of the foot." In regulating the system of Mail communication, Lord Ellenborough doubtless will not forget the pathetic painter of coming events, and the delineator of his sign Board, but post him in some situation far beyond the sound of the roar of "the raving monster." How the Ditchers will relish Lord Auckland "the raving monster,"—a dangerous neighbour in so populous a town as Calcutta—or regard the tame Elephants of Bombay and Madras, we must wait to learn. Surely the Editor of the *Times* must have been ruminating in the jungle, mistaken some useful animal for a raving monster, run away in a fright, sunk down fatigued, fell into a revery, awoke, penned his cogitations and in his fright gave out to the world that the Governor General was a raving monster, urged on to rage and roar by the manœuvres of a Clique. Readers! for Heaven's sake do not approach too near the monster of the *Times*, lest he turn again and tear you in pieces.

BANK MEETING.

At a special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, held at the Bank Office on Tuesday the 14th instant, pursuant to the notification published by the Directors in the *Government Gazette* of the 30th ultimo—

W. C. Bruce, Esq., in the chair. The Directors' Correspondence with Government regarding the Establishment of a Branch Bank at Calcutta, having been submitted to the meeting.

The followiug resolutions were passed :—

1st. That the correspondence now read, be published.

2nd. That this meeting deem it of much importance to the Interests of the Bank, that the power of an *immediate* decision by the local Government on the matter referred to in the 38th Clause of the Charter, should be maintained—Resolved therefore, that as it would appear from the correspondence which has now been read, that the power vested in the Hon'ble the Governor in Council by the terms of Section 38 of the Bank Charter is rendered nugatory by private instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors—the Bank Directors be empowered to take such steps as may appear to them requisite to invest him with such power, de facto, as well as de jure.

Communications from several influential constituents in the interior, urging upon the notice of the Directors the the advisability of the Establishment of Agencies similar to that of the Bank of Bengal at Mirzapoor, having been submitted to the consideration of the meeting, it was then Resolved—that the Directors be authorised to depute an Agent to visit such of the principal marts of Trade in the interior as may seem to hold out the best prospects for the Establishment of one or more Agencies, with the view of collecting information to enable the Directors to submit a specific proposal on the subject to the proprietors.

Thanks being then voted to the Chairman, the Meeting dissolved.—*Times, Oct.* 16.

THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

We understand that the *Buckinghamshire* has been purchased by Messrs. Framjee Cowasjee and Co. of this place, for the sum of £15,500. The *Buckinghamshire* is one of the finest of the old Indiamen. She was built at Bombay in 1816, and registers 1868 tons.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF DR. KEELE OF THE ROBARTS.

We regret to announce the untimely death of Dr. Keele, late Surgeon of the *Robarts*. In returning on board ship on Sunday night, about ten o'clock, and in endeavouring to make a passage to his dinghy through the number of boats which crowded the bank of the river, he must have missed his footing and fallen. The chief officer of the *Robarts*, who accompanied him immediately rushed to his assistance and remained so long in the water with the hope of rescuing his friend from a watery grave, that it was with difficulty he himself was saved from a similar fate, having been taken out in a state of insensibility.

Dr. Keele had made several voyages to Calcutta and leaves a number of friends to regret his loss. His body has not yet been found.—*Englishman, Oct.* 5.

A QUICK MOVEMENT

We understand that H. M. S. *Calliope* is under orders to proceed to Moulmein on Saturday next. We are glad to see this, for although we cannot help thinking that all Tharawaddie's minacious promises, real or reported, will end in nothing more than vapour, it is just as well to be prepared, in case he *should* be fool enough to make a demonstration.

Since writing the above, we have been informed, that two more steamers are to be shortly despatched—that the 50th Regiment is to embark for Moulmein, as soon as possible, and that the 62nd is ordered down from Hazareebaugh. This looks like earnest.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 5.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.

An affray occurred last Sunday evening in Bow Bazar, between a party of English and French sailors. The English tars who still it would appear retain their national antipathy towards the French, singular to relate repaired to a liquor shop about the same time with the French seamen. The English approached the bar, and were determined to be helped first; the French thought they were entitled to the right of precedence; whereupon they got into an altercation or rather high words, but neither of the party understood what the other said. One of the English Jacks said d—n the par lez vous, let us settle their business for them. A fight soon ensued, when the French though superior in number, were soon routed, and sounded a retreat calling out *nons sout dans faute.*—*Star, Oct.* 5.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

BY the arrival of the *Will Watch* we are in possession of Van Diemen's Land journals to the 26th ult. inclusive. We extract the following :—

Commercial matters are still remarkably dull; as the market is in general glutted with every description of imported goods. The holders, however, with few exceptions, keep up their prices. One large sale has been effected at a discount of 27 per cent. on invoice prices, in order we understand to close a consignment, without hazarding the losses of an auction. The only articles of which a further supply would be beneficial at present, are tea, sugar, and stationery. Tea is kept up to £12, sugar cannot be had under 36s. Wines, spirits, porter, and ales, are all heavy, and but little doing. Tobacco and segars are plentiful. The well informed assert there is three years supply on hand. Provisions are steady, and maintain good prices: say from 20 to 25 per cent. on genuine invoices. The money market appears to be slightly reviving, and confidence begins to re-appear. It is the general opinion the colony has weathered the worst of the storm.—*H. T. Advertiser, July*, 20.

We understand that his Excellency has approved of an advance of ten pounds per annum in the salaries of the district constables of this town. They are now placed upon an equality with the district constables of Hobart Town, a measure of which we entirely approve. We are quite sure the district constables of this town, have as much duty to do as those of Hobart Town, and according to all accounts they do it much better.—*Launceston Courier, July* 26.

A Chase.—Much amusement was derived on Thursday morning by a somewhat extraordinary scene which took place in the streets of this town. A person against whose body a writ had been issued, was desirous of declaring himself insolvent, but so closely watched by the bailiffs that it was for some time thought imposible to escape. Every door was carefully watched, and the would-be-insolvent remained a prisoner in his dwelling. It was at length resolved to "make a bolt of it," and a false alarm having been given at the back door, the look-outs in front immediately ran to secure the supposed fugitive, who then quietly slipped out the front way, and started off at full speed. His flight was soon discovered by the disconsolate bailiff, and the whole party set off in close chase down Charles-street and Patterson-street, to the great amusement of a number of spectators, who appeared to enjoy the sport exceedingly. The party thus pursued succeeded in reaching the Shrriff's office without being captured, and was immediately declared insolvent.—*Ibid.*

An information came on for hearing at the police office, on Friday, against Mr. John Griffiths for removing goods from a vessel in an unlicensed boat, whereby the said boat had become forfeited. The circumstanees o(the case are rather singular. About the 24th October, 1838, as appeared from the evidence of a Mr. Rankin, an officer of the Customs, he saw a whale boat without name or number, leaving the *Africaine*, which had just arrived. It went towards Mr. Griffith's wharf, and he then lost sight of it, when the boat left the ship, there were some trunks and other luggage in it which were not there when it returned. He immediately seized the boat, and it had remained from Mr. D'Arch's statement that the delay in bringing this case forward has arisen in consedunence of the matter havine been referred Home to the Commissioners, and the neglect of the law officer of the Crown. Mr. Gleadow, who appeared for Mr. Griffiths, consended that the case was not such as was contemplated by the act, and, even if it had, Mr. Kennedy had made a technical omission in not proving that Rankin was a Custom house officer, at the time the boat was seized, and the presumption in the absence of such proof was that the seizure was illegal. The Bench coincided with Mr. Gleadow, and the boat was restored to Mr. Griffiths. The real fact appears to be, that the Customs entertained some fears of an action, and consequently deferred the information for the full period the law will admit of, which is three years.—*Ibid.*

Alarming Fire.—An alarming fire broke out on Thursday evening, about five o'clock, on the premises of Mrs. Littler situated between the Commercial Exchange and the Exchange Coffee House. Smoke was observed to be issuing from the roof a considerable time before the flames burst forth, but through some unpardonable negligence, the inmates of the house were left in entire unconsciousness of their impending danger, until the fire had obtained too firm a hold to be suppressed. It was about half-past six o'clock in the evening, when the conflagration had so far advanced as to attract notice from all parts of the town, and the consternation which so unusual a scene excited amongst its inhabitants may be easily conceived; hundreds of persons flocked to the spot, some to assist, some out of mere curiosity, and others it was too apparent, for the diabolical purpose of plundering whatever property they could lay their hands upon. At seven o'clock it was computed that about two thousand persons were present, and the scene of confusion and general riot which prevailed was most painful to witness. The house to which the fire-orginated was built entirely of wood, and it soon became evident that all attempts to save the building would be utterly useless. Attention was then directed to the stock, a great part of which was thrown into the street and trampled under foot by the bustling crowd of anxious spectators. When the flames were at their full height, the appearance presented was of awful grandeur, the whole town was illuminated, and the fire was visible at the distance of several miles—if the reader can imagine such a paredoxical phenomenon as snowing flakes of fire, he will have an excellent idea of its singular appearance. The military were immediately in attendance, as well as the commandant and officers, and also all the constables that could be collected, under the direction of Mr. Breton, but unfortunately five parties were absent from town in pursuit of Hogan and Armytage who were supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Launceston. About fifty people climbed on the roof who were furnished with buckets of water from below, by the water carts, which soon kept up a regular supply. Some fears were entertained for the safety of the Commercial Exchange, standing contiguous to Mrs. Little's premises, and to which the printing office of the *Cornwall Chronicle* is attached, but fortunately little damage ensued. The fire engine of the Tasmanian Insurance Company was in attendance, but poorly supplied with water.—*Launcestor Courier, July* 19.

TheNew Town Water Act.—His Excellency has suspended the operation of this Act in consequence of Mr. Justice Montagu having certified to its repugnance to the law of England.—*Ibid.*

The Meat Company.—This establishment commenced operations on Saturday, and during that day sold no less than 119 sheep, 8 beasts, and 8 pigs, of which not one hundred weight remained on Monday morning. Prices :—Mutton, 4d to 5d. Beef, 6d to 8d. Pork, 7d to 9d. The place was like a fair the whole day, and reminded us of a run upon the bank.—*Ibid.*

Another Fire, far more serious in its consequences broke out on the same evening at Mr. Suisted's the Steam Packet Hotel. Ophelia Suisted, an interesting child about two years and a half old, was burnt to death in her bed. The fire was observed by a waiter, who immediately gave the alarm; a soldier who happened to be present at the time, and who had been sent along with others to procure the fire engine from the Insurance office, rushed in the midst of the flames and secured the child, which, however, was quite dead. How common a practice it is for servants to accustom themselves to leave a candle burning during the night, and this is one of its frequent consequences. It is believed the flame of the candle communicated with the curtains.—*Ibid.*

The Wesleyans.—The ministry of this society has been strengthened by the accession of young Mr. Waterhouse, son of the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, Superintendent of South Sea Missions, who having been duly appointed, delivered his first sermon on Sunday week.—*Hobart Town Advertiser, July* 20.

Land Sale.—No less than thirty-six pages of the *Gazette* are occupied with the announcement of a land sale, to take place on the 2nd October.—*Ibid.*

Private letters received by the *Rajah* state that his Excellency Sir John Franklin will be relieved on the expiration of his five years *tour* of government, and his Excellency's successor will be appointed without further notice. The same vessel brings official despatches of importance. Mr. McDowell is dismissed from the office of Attorney General, and his Excellency authorised to appoint a Solicitor General of local experience. This will, therefore, no doubt, as we prognosticated some months back, lead to the confirmation of Mr. Horne in that office. At present the removal of Mr. McDowell has caused him to be nominated Attorney-General *pro.tem.*, until Mr. McDowell's successor, who has been appointed in England shall arrive.—*Hobart Town Advertiser, July* 23.

Letters have been received from Mr. Gregory, who, it is said, had an interview with Lord John Russell two days after his arrival in London—*Ibid.*

Messrs. Montefiores.—Private letters from England state that the offer of Messrs. Montefiores to pay the amount of their liabilities within two years without security, was declined by their creditors. The committee appointed at the first meeting continue to act. All consignments will be held by them for their constituents.—*Ibid.*

We are glad to observe, that W. R. Pugh, Esq., has been appointed by his Excellency, to be sub-agent for emigration and health officer, for the Port of Launceston.—*Launceston Courier, July* 26.

We have received the first number of a new journal published at Hobart Town, called *The Van Diemen's Land Chronicle*. It is the property of, and edited by, Mr. Thomas Mac Dowell, who has retired from the editorship of the *Courier*. Mr. Mac Dowell, it appears to us from his opening address, takes great delight in some imaginary superiority, which he fancies himself possessed of and endeavours to rise into favour, not by giving us proof of his excellenee, but by attempting to debase the characters and abilities of his contemporaries. Like most insignificant people to make himself appear large, he prudently enough, tries to make others as little as possible. Perhaps he won't succeed.—*Ibid.*

We have the utmost satisfaction in announcing, that that source of our wealth, *Wool*, had still further advanced in price. On the 29th March, the sales effected had realised three half-pence per pound beyond the last proceeding. It is highly gratifying to this Island to be able to state that Tasmanian wool new obtains the highest price of any Colonial. *Two shillinge and sixpence* was given for Tasmanian, while the highest other was 2s. 4d. The last year's clip, then in course of arrival, was looked for with much anxiety. The Bristol Dock Company in order to attract business had determined upon giving the following precedence to British Colonial wool. While Spanish was to be charged 2s. 3d. per bag. British Colonial was to be reduced to *teapence*. The *Bristol Standard* says this encouragement will restore to their great port the wool trade of the West of England. Oil and whale bone were firm and no reduction whatever in the last quotations had taken place.—*Ibid.*

Hobart Town Markets, July 22.—The price of wheat has ruled this week from 8s 3d to 8s 9d; a considerable quantity having changed hands at the former quotations. Fine flour at the mills, £22 to £23 10s. Wheat, 8s 3d to 8s 9d; oats, 5s to 6s.; barley, English, 7s 6d; Cobbett's corn, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel; hay, 6s 6d to 7s per cwt; ditto, pressed, 8s to 8s 6d ditto; straw, 4s to 4s 6d per ditto; Sydney coals, 40s 4o 45s per ton; she oak, 14s to 16s; gum wood, 10s to 12s per ton. Potatoes, £8 to £9 per ton; turnips, and carrots, per dozen bunches, 2s; apples, 3s to 6s per bushel; onions, 12s to 16s per cwt.—*Courier, July* 22.

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19. During the last two days the Presidency has been visited with some torrents of rain and thunder—this denotes the close of the Monsoon.

FROM the *Maulmain Chronicle* we learn that His Majesty the King of Burmah has at last set out on his intended tour, and that the English are not inactive but intend to give King Tharrawaddie a warm reception, should His Majesty's mien betoken anything hostile. Captain Harris of H. M. Ship *Childers*, in command of the station, is with much anxiety waiting His Majesty's arrival at Rangoon. In the present state of political excitement and the unsettled condition of our relations with China, any outbreak with Burmah, would involve us in considerable pecuniary and political difficulties, and augur ill for the general prosperity of the British Empire. We have already had a tug with Burmah the result of which added but little to our credit, and certainly lowered our national vanity; and now that our Military and Naval forces are engaged in the China, Mediterranean and American Seas, any division of these forces would entail considerable difficulty and might issue in disadvantageous results. Something however must be done, or King Tharawaddie, who is somewhat acquainted with our difficulties, will endeavour to take advantage of our apparent insecurity and endeavour to drive us from the place we hold, and expel us his dominions. Already His Majesty has interdicted our obtaining timber from his country, and if the appearance of a few ships of war will produce alarm in His Majesty's breast, or induce him to manifest more pacific intentions and secure our present advantages, then by all means let the British Government put a good front upon the affair and teach his Rurmese Majesty to respect and even do homage to "the flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

The following items are from a Cabool letter dated September 24th, and are the latest we have :

"The 13th Light Infantry march for Jallalabad on the 14th of October. General Elphinston, who is still very unwell (having been sick ever since he arrived) leaves about the 1st of October; he drops down the Indus to Bombay, from whence he takes steam for England.

A force of four Companies 44th, 5th Native Infantryt 5th Light Cavalry, and two of the Shah's Infantry Regiments, march on the 26th of September, into the Zoulman, valley, which is between Caubul and Ghuznee. One of the Forts in it refused to pay its arrears of taxes for the last year and a half, and fired at the Collectors. The whole force will be under the Command of Colonel Oliver, 5th Native Infantry."—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 9.

We hear no more of the progress of the Seikhs in Thibet, but we understand that the visit of the Lieutenant Governor, (whom we absurdly enough sent in a breathless hurry to Loodiannah, trusting to a report which may have been got up by a wag to test the credulity of the public or perhaps our own in particular) to Almorah, has for its object—among others—an enquiry into the proximity of the Seikhs and Nepalese to that province, and their hostile attitude Mr. Clerke, we also hear, meets His Honor at Mussoorie to discourse of high affairs of state.—*Ibid.*

Four companies of the 8th N. I., are under orders to proceed, on the 14th instant, to Midnapore to relieve a Madras regiment there—and two companies of the 51st N. I., have been ordered to proceed immediately to Bancoorah to relieve the detachment of the 25th N. I., which latter corps is to proceed at once to Khyook Phyoo.—Englishman, Oct. 7.

We understand that Major Denniss, of the Artillery, has applied for the bonus from the Retiring Fund, purposing to retire from the service if he can get Co,'s Rs. 20,000.—Hurkaru, Oct. 7.

FEROZEPORE.

We have received a few lines from our Ferozepore correspondent, under date September 24. It appears, that nothing of any moment has transpired lately at the Lahore Durbar. Mr. Vansittart has arrived at Ferozepore and assumed charge of the treasury; Lieut. Cunningham being deputed, (at the requisition of the Lahore Government, it is supposed,) to arrange matters in the Hill states bordering on Thibet, where the presence of a European officer was likely to intimidate the belligerent parties. Our correspondent surmises, that Government must have jumped at this opportunity of being able, in all probability, to ascertain how far intrigues had been carried on by Sheer Sing with the Chinese and Nepaulese. At Lahore, affairs are stated to be almost settled. General Court had returned and resumed command of the troops, from which but a few months back he had fled in terror and trepidation. Sheer Sing had issued a proclamation to the effect, that any one refusing to

obey the orders of his superiors, should be punished severely, according to his rank and the nature of his offence; those in the possession of Jagheers would be summarily deprived of them, and the inferior officers and citizens were to have their hands, noses and ears lopped off. Several attempts to cast brass guns had succeeded so well, that orders for the construction of others had been issued. Lieut. Harrington and his detachment met with the greatest civility on their journey, which was anything but an agreeable one. So much rain had fallen, that camels were useless. Dr. Stiven lost two (and of course their loads) from the animals splitting up. The whole of the country is represented as most beautiful.—Ibid.

The *Colonel Burney* and the *Ganges* from Rangoon have brought intelligence to the middle of September. It appears that the news of the capture of Canton and of the extraction of six millions of dollars from the pockets of the Chinese (which news reached Rangoon by the *Jehanghire*, Handley) had astonished and alarmed Tharrawaddee a little, and preliminary steps were immediately taken by him for a retrograde movement. Nevertheless 'His Majesty' had laid an embargo on the export of timber, upon the pretext of requiring it for the purpose of building a flotilla, and it was not without difficulty, and a remonstrance with the Governor of Rangoon, that three vessels then loading for Calcutta, were allowed to continue their shipments. We are pressed for room to-day, but to-morrow we will give copius extracts from the letters of our intelligent correspondent.—*Englishman, October 6.*

Since writing the above, we have received by the *Ganges* a proof slip of the *Moulmein Chronicle* of a late date in September, containing the following items:—

(*From the Moulmein Chronicle, Sept.* 29.)

The H. C. Steamer *Ganges* returned on Sunday last from Rangoon, and reports that great preparations were making for receiving the king, whose approach had been more rapid than had generally been expected. The *Ganges* left Rangoon on Saturday, when it was known that the king was at Sarawah some seventy or eighty miles above Rangoon, but it was uncertain how long His Majesty intended to remain at that place. Some said, he would be there in ten days, whilst others looked for his being at Rangoon before the full of the moon, or about to-day. It was expected that on Sunday, the advanced guard, under the command of the prince of Promote, would arrive at Rangoon. The rear guard is said to be under the command of the Pahkan. The new landing place, erected at Rangoon expressly for the king, reported to be a very elegant structure, divided off into three pavilions, the centre one red and the two others green. The whole length of the bridge has a richly carved balustrade, and the work altogether does great credit to the governor, by whom, and at whose expense it is said to have been erected in honor of His Majesty. The king's landing at Rangoon will certainly prove a spectacle well worth witnessing. The whole pomp and circumstance of the kingdom will be concentrated in that one spot, and doubtless His Majesty will, on that day, feel proud of being at the same time the Monarch of so great a host and the object of its admiration and homage.

—On Thursday last the H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* was despatched up the Salween, having on board Capt. McLeod and Capt. Halstead of H. M. B. *Childers*. She also had in tow several gun-boats, manned with lascars and a detachment of the Talaing Corps, who are to be stationed at several villages on this side of the river. The *Proserpine*, we learn, grounded on a sand-bank a few miles above the town of Martaban. We believe she remained all night on it and floated off again the next morning without sustaining the slightest damage. Her presence up the river will have the effect, we trust, of repressing the petty depredations of our friends over the way, and giving confidence to our people on the bank of the river

—The Burmese holidays have commenced, and last, we believe, for ten days. We hear that a good show of men and boats will be made this year, and we are glad of it, as it will convince our neighbours that we care little for all the rumours and threats of attack on this place which have now been current for some months. Our people are very happy and comfortable where they are, and have no desire to partake of the 'bhong' so much talked and boasted of by their late rulers. They have had no palaces or stockades to build here and are thankful for it.—*Ibid.*

We mentioned yesterday, that H. M. 50th were to proceed forthwith to Moulmein. We have since understood that the 47th, the 18th, and 25th at Carrackpore have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the same destination—Star, October 6.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF RESUSCITATION.

It has been justly remarked that "truth is much more strange than fiction." If this observation required authenticating, the following incident would sufficiently, do it. A Hindoo of the "writer caste," as it is generally termed, residing at Simlah, had been labouring under severe indisposition for some time and on the Saturday before last, it appearing to his relatives that he was in the last stage of sickness they took him, as is customary before a person dies, to the house located near the Neemtollah Ghaut, appropriated to the reception of dying persons. Shortly after his arrival there, he became insensible, and to all appearance dead.

Information of his supposed demise was conveyed to his wife immediately, then a resident in the interior of Sulkeah who directly repaired to Calcutta; her surprise may be more easily imagined than expressed, when upon reaching his temporary residence she found him alive and likely to recover. It appears that he was taken to the usual place of cremation when it was discovered that he was not dead, and had been labouring under the influence of a trance. He was immediately reconveyed to his house, but consequent on religious prejudice, they have one and all forasken him—Ibid.

EXPERIMENTAL COTTON FARM.

We hear from Coimbatoor, that so far as can be judged from the present appearance of the plant, the promise of the Experimental Cotton Farm is most encouraging, and if no adverse circumstance intervene, it must do well. We are assured notwithstanding, that the experiment has so far been a very up-hill business, nor can the difficulties yet be considered over. We trust however that the powerful and watchful aid of Government, and a reference to past experience will do much to smooth the way over whatever difficulties may yet be interposed, between the present infant state of the experiment and its successful termination.—Spectator, Oct. 9.

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20. THE Steam Frigate *Auckland* arrived here yesterday from Aden bringing part of H. M. 6th Regt. of Foot and three officers and 120 rank and file of the Bombay European Regiment. The *Auckland* left at Aden the Company's Ship of war *Clive*, Block Ship *Charger* and brig *Marinus*. The *Auckland* saw the Company's brig of war *Euphrates*, and the smoke of a Steamer is reported to have been seen to the South 120 miles E. by W. of Aden.

FROM a supplement to the *Delhi Gazette* we learn that letters have been received from Cabool to the 26th September, announcing that a strong detachment of Artillery, two native Regiments, and two hundred Europeans, some horse and the mountain train were to set out on the 27th ult. to batter down a fortified village in which a chief, unwilling and perhaps unable to pay his rent, has taken refuge. Captain Hay had made an attempt to take the forts, five in number, but found it adviseable to retire after losing two men and having three wounded. Really it seems as though the revenue of districts in that quarter cost a pretty sum to collect, that it is a question whether we should not be gainers by letting such noble but in our estimation rebelious Chiefs escape rent free.

We understand that His Excellency the Commander in Chief is about to visit the Ellora Caves, about the beginning of next month—*U. S. Gazette, October* 19.

The notorious Vukeel of the Poonah Adawlut Rowjee Gudbolay, is undergoing his trial before the Poonah Session, *for having passed forged stamped papers in the Court.* It seems the Magistrate could lay no hold of this old rogue for having counterfeited the stamped papers, for want of more conclusive evidence. But there is not the least doubt that his guilt in knowingly having passed false stamps is great, and will meet its reward. It seems the Vukeel has been distributing bribes very freely among natives to power and influence—*Ibid.*

In consequence of the sickness prevalent amongst the men of the wing of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment now quartered in Bombay, Government has resolved on sending them to sea for the benefit of their health. The *Charles Forbes* has been taken up for this purpose at the rate of eight thousand rupees per mensem, and will sail on the morning of Friday next. The unhealthy position of the barracks in Colaba is fully demonstrated by the disorganized state of the troops which have within the last few days been withdrawn to the Fort, and whose continued ill health has rendered it necessary for them to be sent to sea. It is evidient that the rooms allotted to the non-commissioned officers and privates, should be elevated at least one story above the ground. That the virulence of the fever is confined to those who dwell in low buildings on the west side of Colaba is evident, for the officers who reside in the bungalows near the opposite shore, and in a more elevated position, have not been at all affected by the disease.—Courier

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ANOTHER MOVEMENT.

We have received letters from Kabul to the 26th September, they mention that a strong detachment of Artillery, 2 Native Regiments, 200 Europeans two Resellahs of horse and the mountain train were to leave on the morrow to batter down a fortified village in which a chief, who refuses to pay the "rent," has taken refuge; there are five forts to be destroyed. Captain Hay had already attempted to take the place with 2 sixpounders, but was unsuccessful, and after losing 2 men and having 3 wounded was obliged to retire. We hope to have particulars in our next.

Colonel Stoddart, we are very glad to hear, is expected shortly at Kabul.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 7.

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21. THE Hon. Company's Brig *Palinurus*, S. C. Strover commanding, arrived here yesterday morning from Cochin 28th September, and Mangalore 12th instant. She brings intelligence of having passed a Steamer standing to the Southward, 10th October, in Lat. 12 deg. 30m. North, and on the 14th a Steamer standing to the Southward in Lat. 14 deg. 3m. North.

THE STEAMER INDIA.

The *India* starts on the 18th with some four or five hundred men of H. M.'s 50th, some coals and stores to Maulmain, to return immediately. It is expected she will be here again by the 2nd November.

If she proves a satisfactory vessel for Government purposes, we learn the Government are to have the option of buying her—and doubtless such a purchase will be a vast saving to Government in regard to that most valuable commodity in our present relations with Tharawaddee—Englishman, Oct. 8.

SUDDEN DEATH.

It is with much pain we lay before our readers a most alarming and shocking instance of sudden death which took place on Wednesday evening, at Spence's Hotel. The unfortunate deceased a Mr. Nubley, (an English Gentleman) but lately arrived in this country, was at 6 o'clock in the evening walking about the house and talking to a friend,—this friend observed him suddenly to stagger, and he immediately assisted him to bed, and Drs. Raleigh and Grant were sent for—but at 7 o'clock the same evening, he was a corpse. A most extraordinary thing is, that after death, blood was observed to issue from the mouth, and continued to do so in *small* quantities; the unfortunate deceased we learn, was a very fine, robust, healthy looking young man, and such an one to use the words of our informant, 'who could have had a lease taken of his life, it appears he was visiting some friends, at 3 o'clock the same afternoon, & complained greatly of debility and want of sleep, but it was thought little of, as it was known he for some time, had been what is called, Doctering himself with some peculiar medicine he obtained, which we think from the circumstance of blood issuing after death should certainly be examined into—Ibid.

TRANSPORTS TO MAULMAIN.

Of the vessels tendered to Government for Maulmain ten have been ordered to be surveyed. Among these are the *Viscount Melbourne*, the *Duke of Northumberland* and other good sized craft—Star, Oct. 8.

We have been requested to intimate, that the steamer *India* will not be sold, at the Bonded Warehouse, to-day, as stated in the advertisements, the Government having engaged her to convey troops to Maulmain. We are glad to receive this piece of information; the Government have acted wisely in hiring the *India*, for there is not a ship as good, for the conveyance of troops, now to be found in the river. Our Military friends who embark in her, will be much better off, with respect to comfort, than the unfortunates who were shipped for China, on board of vessels affording as wretched accommodation as could possibly have been provided. The *India* will have plenty of time to go to, and return from, Maulmain, to be ready to start, on her voyage to Suez, on the stipulated day.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 8.

TROOPS TO BURMAH.

Fifty European Artillery-men, with Gun-lascars, details of the same strength, are to proceed to Maulmain, on the *Calliope* and *Ganges*, under the command of Lieutenants W. Olpherts and Fagin. They take with them four 24lb Howitzers.—*Ibid.*

THE ARRACAN FRONTIER.

The following are the arrangements made for the strengthening of the Arracan frontier; they are on a somewhat insignificant scale. An Artillery Officer Capt. F. Boileau and 50 European Artillery-men, are to accompany Capt. Bogle, in the *Sir A. Campbell*; the companies of the 68th at Chittagong are to rejoin the Head Quarters at Khyook Phyoo, and to be relieved by a detachment of the 47th, which stands first on the roster for service in Arracan. A few armed row-boats are also to be sent down. The 25th do not go.—*Ibid.*

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22. WE have received Sydney papers to the 24th August, which contain little of importance. The Sydney *Gazette* has some excellent remarks upon the Report of the committee on Immigration, and gives a flat denial to the statement contained in the Report that "the penal character of the Colony had ceased." "The penal character of the Colony" observes our contemporary "must of necessity long continue—we cannot shake it off like dew drops from the Lion's mane." If we can place any reliance on the statements of the Australasian Press generally, it would appear that the cause of the present prosperity of the Colony is owing to the circumstance of its being a penal settlement, and that were the Colony left to the exclusive employment of free emigrant labourers its prosperity would decline! The convict labourer is sensible of the situation in which he is: he knows that drunkenness and rioting will be visited with the lash; but the free labourer, in the receipt of four times the amount of wages given in England, indulges in intoxicating drinks, becomes indolent and riotous to his own degradation and the great injury of his employer. Hating as we do even the appearance of bondage, it must be regretted that the majority of free labourers give themselves up to such pernicious habits, instead of providing for their families, and in their old age reaping the fruits of their industry.

The same contemporary also gives a lucid account of the expedition to the Southern Arctic region under Captain James Ross, the son of the navigator of the Northern Arctic region, Captain Sir John Ross, C. B. This interesting narrative is from the pen of Mr. Kennet, one of the officers belonging to the expedition. Captain James Ross has penetrated as far as 78 deg. 4m. of South latitude, where the land seemed to take a westerly trend. "Near this point rose majestically to the height of 12,000 feet, two volcanoes, one of which was appropriately named by Captain Ross *Mount Erebus*, was in activity; but the other, *Mount Terror*, was in a quiescent state."

It would appear from the calculations of Captain Ross that the Ships *Erebus* and *Terror* passed within 150 miles of the South Magnetic Pole—the Dip and inclination of the Magnetic needle being by the proximity of the former to 90 deg. (the result being 89 deg.) and by the convergence of the lines of variation of the needle to a focus. This places the Southern Magnetic pole about the same distance from the Southern terrestrial pole that the northern magnetic pole has been placed by Sir John Ross from the northern terrestrial pole.

The expeditron searched in vain for a harbour to winter, and were in consequence compelled to sail for New Zealand, from whence at the breaking up of the winter the expedition will sail to revisit the immediate neighbourhood of the South Pole.

So many and such important results are anticipated by scientific men to be obtained by the expediti n that everything connected with its movements must be esteemed by our readers highly interesting: we therefore give insertion in another part of our columns to the letter of Mr. Kennet.

THE FORBES STEAMER.

We learn that the *Forbes* Steamer has been taken up by Government and that she starts for Penang on Monday next; she will remain there three days and return to Calcutta by Akyab and Maulmain.—*Star, Oct.* 9.

BREAKING OUT OF THE CHOLERA.

We regret to learn that Cholera has broken out in the lines of the 41st Regiment N. I. at Vepery. During last week, five fatal cases occurred among the Sepoys, and several among their families. The epidemic has not extended at present beyond the locality mentioned.

It is not however surprising that the disease should prevail at this particular spot; indeed, the wonder is, that it does not pay more frequent and more lengthened visits there. Immediately east of the lines, is a burial ground used by the Roman Catholics, in which interments are constantly taking place; and we are informed that in many cases the bodies are scarcely placed a foot deep in the earth. In addition to this, the ground, being very low, is one continued swamp in rainy weather, and the effluvia issuing therefrom is of the most abominable kind that can possibly be conceived. We are astonished that a nuisance of so dangerous a description should be allowed to exist, in the midst of so thickly populated a locality, and after all the experience possessed of the ill effects of corps being stationed in the vicinity of such sources of disease and pestilence.—Athenæum, Oct. 12.

SYDNEY.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We copy the following highly interesting document, from yesterday's *Herald*:—

The Antarctic Expedition, under the command of Captain James Clark Ross, having just left our shores on the further prosecution of their most interesting voyage, I venture to communicate, through the medium of your journal, a few of its leading features; the cause of its equipment; and a brief account of what has been already effected, in the hope that such information will be acceptable to the public.

The science of Magnetism, has of late years been so much enlarged, both theoretically and practically; but more particularly by the gradual in the manner of observing, and by the simplicity and beautiful delicacy of the instruments used for ascertaining the elements of Dip, Intensity, and Variation, that twenty years ago, comparatively little can be said to have been known respecting them.

The actual Variation and Dip certainly had been carefully observed for many years before but the discovery of the Deviation, or Perturbations of the Magnet, is of recent date. The magnetical observations made by Major Sabine, during the first and second Polar Voyages, gave a fresh stimulus to the developement of the law of Magnetism, and attracted the attention of British and Continental philosophers, to whom this law became a question of intense interest and deep investigation. Amongst them the names of Von Humboldt and Gauss, are conspicuous in the annals of science.

In the third Polar Voyage, 1824-5, extensive observations in exemplification of the important discovery of the horizontal deviation of the needle, first noticed by Professor Barlow, (*Philosophical Transactions*, 1823, p. 326,) were made by Sir Edward Parry, assisted by the late Captain Forster; and in the year 1828, Captain Forster, at Spitzbergen, prosecuted the enquiry still further with success. Subsequently, in the celebrated voyage of Sir John Ross, his nephew, James C. Ross, the commander of the present expedition, distinguished himself, after the wreck of the ship, during four successive weary years, within the Arctic Circle, by his magnetical researches, and finally succeeded—as near at least, as could be ascertained, with the limited means of determination of which he was then in possession—in planting his country's flag upon the position of the true North Magnetic Pole, which he found to be in Lat. 70° 5' 17" and Long. 98° 45' 48" W.

This discovery, which formed the subject of a communication by Captain J. C. Ross, to the Royal Society, and which was read on the 19th December, 1833, gave, as may be readily imagined, a new impetus to the scientific world. Facts and observations were daily accumulating over all Europe, and indeed the study of Terrestrial Magnetism, became of interest to many who had never before considered its importance. In the year 1833, a magnetical observatory was established at Gottingen, "and in consequence of this circumstance, the curious discovery was made in 1834, that the minute momentary changes in the position of the longitudinal needles, are simultaneous and corresponding at different places." This led M. Gauss to direct the attention of men of science more particularly to the subject; and the operations of the "magnetic union" of observers was carried on with great activity under his guidance.

In the year 1836, M. Von Houmboldt, who in the year 1818, had set on foot a combination of magnetic observers, in different and distant places, made a communication to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, as President of the Royal Society, in which he expressed a wish "that magnetical observatories upon an uniform plan, might be established in great Britain and its Colonies, with a view of making observations with those which were then making, or were in progress to be made, in different parts of Continental Europe and Northern Asia." A committee of the council was appointed to consider the best mode of carrying the recommendation into effect. A very elaborate report was consequently made by Mr. Christie, in November, 1836, enumerating many important consequences which might result from such a system of observations, and pointing out a series of stations where they might most efficiently be made." (*Address of H. R. H., the President of the Royal Society, Nov.* 1837.) In consequence of this, measures were taken to carry the above recommendation into effect, and the Lords of the Treasury placed the requisite funds at the disposal of the Royal Society for the purchase of instruments.

At a meeting of the British Association at Dublin in 1835, the attention of the members was called by Major Sabine to the subject, and subsequently in 1838, at the meeting of the Association at Newcastle, his arguments were renewed by the same distinguished member with much force. The consequence was, that the equipment of an Antarctic voyage was strongly recommended as highly essential to the further developement of a science in which all Europe was so much interested. The Royal Society during the ensuing session (1838) took up the matter with warmth and zeal. A Joint Committee of Physic and Meteorology, of which Sir John Herschel was the Chairman, and Major Sabine and Mr. Wheastone, the Secretaries, was appointed to report an opinion "on the propriety of recommending to Her Majesty's Government the establishment of fixed magnetic observatories, and the equipment of a naval expedition for magnetic observations in the Atlantic Sea, and also to report generally on the subject." The Committee's report being favourable, the Council strongly seconded the recommendation of the British Association, and also proposed that fixed observatories should be erected in Canada, St. Helena, Van Diemau's Land, and Ceylon or Madras, and at the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose, as the report states, of registering "hourly observations of the fluctuations of Variation, Dip, and Intensity, with Magnetometers on the most improved construction, during a period of three years from the commencement," and that on fixed days, in concordance with other European observatories, "the same elements should be observed during twenty-four successive hours, strictly simultaneous with one another, and at intervals of not more than five minutes."—In the month of June, 1839, the Lords of the Admiralty informed the President and Council of the Royal Society, that it had been determined to send out Captain James Clark Ross on such an expedition, and requested that they would communicate to the Admiralty any suggestions on the subject, or on other points, to which they might wish Captain Ross's attention to be called. The Council, with a due regard to the magnitude and importance of the question submitted to them, "considered that they would best fulfil the wishes of Her Majesty's Government by a subdivision of the enquiry into different parts, and by referring the separate consideration of each part to distinct committees, consisting of those members of the Society who were especially conversant with the particular branches of science to which each division of the enquiry had relation." These several committees, namely, those of Physics, of Meteorology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Bombay and Vegetable Physiology, and of Zoology and Animal Physiology: after bestowing much time and great attention on the investigation of the subject brought under their notice, have each drawn up very full and complete reports of the results of their labours."—*Reports, &c., of the President and Council of the Royal Society, 8th Aug.* 1839.) The general Report which emanated from the labour of the several committees was adopted by the Admiralty, and forms the groundwork of the instructions for the voyage.

The *Erebus* and *Terror* were accordingly prepared and fitted. The vessels being bombs were originally constructed with more than usual strength; but on this occasion they were strengthened with additional timber, both inside and out, to resist the pressure of the ice. The instruments were numerous and complete, the victualling most ample and of excellent quality, and nothing seems to have been spared by the Admiralty to perfect the equipment, and to provide against every contingency that might be expected to happen in a service of such danger and privation.

It would be foreign to the object of this communication, already extended beyond its proper length, to enumerate all the instruments on board. There are, however, amongst them three, which deserve particular notice, because it is by them that the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism, "the great scientific object of the expedition" are to be made. These are—1st. The "declination magnetometer;" 2nd the "vertical force magnetometer;" and 3rd, the "horizontal force, or Bifilar magnetometer." The first is for determining the changes of variation, or the deviation of the needle in its horizontal position; the second is for ascertaining the fluctuations of the Dip, or of the needle in a vertical suspension; and the third for determining directly the absolute value and the changes of horizontal Intensity—that is, the needle or magnetized bar in an horizontally suspended position, having its results freed by an ingenious contrivance, and by the peculiar construction of the instrument from the effect of the force of gravity, indicates by its changes the fluctuations of the earth's magnetic force. These beautiful instruments were constructed after the plan adopted by Professor Lloyd, in the Magnetic Observatory at Dublin. A more detailed description of them would be out of place here; it will be sufficient therefore to say, that they are similar to, and perhaps an improvement upon, those invented by M. Gauss, for which this philosopher has received the "Copley medal" from the Royal Society; the highest honour which that learned body can bestow. M. Gauss's instruments are used in the continental observatories, the number of which is rapidly increasing. When the expedition sailed, the number of observatories erected in various parts of the world were upwards of forty. In these, the various observations are hourly made, and on the "term" or certain fixed day in each month, the changes are registered every 2½ minutes in the 24 hours—a most mentally laborious occupation, and, but to those whose heart is in the service, a most monotonous one.

The expedition having left England, proceeded to the south; touched at St. Jago, and then made way to St. Helena, where an officer of the Royal Engineer was left to superintend the observatory—one of the fixed stations.

Thence it went to the Cape of Good Hope where another officer was left to direct the observation there

Their first visit was to Kerguelen Land, where their portable observatories were erected, and a complete series of observations made with their magnetical apparatus and with the pendulum. There the expedition remained 3 months, and then proceeded to Van Dieman's Land, or, in the nomenclature of the voyage to Tasmania, a name certainly more euphonical, and but for the mischievous precedent of changing well established names, a more correct and legitimate one. On their arrival at Hobart Town, the fixed observatory was erected, and sufficiently completed so quickly, that before the arrival of the first "term day," the instruments devoted for this station were set up, and the necessary observations made. The establishment was then left under the direction of Lieutenant Joseph Kay, of the *Terror*, but under the protection of His Excellency Sir John Franklin, himself an experienced observer, by whose valuable and zealous assistance, in erecting the building and personal co-operation, the expedition had been very much forwarded.

The expedition then sailed to Campbell Island and Auckland Island, and having at each of those places made the necessary observations, proceeded on the first attempt to penetrate the Antarctic Circle towards the South Pole.

Beyond the parallel of 70° south, no other navigator had as yet penetrated, except Cook and Weddell. The former in two meridians as far as 71° and the latter to 74° S., in 3 4° W. The object of these attempts, particularly the latter, was merely to discover land—an "Antarctic Continent."

I have always thought the exertions of Weddell were never rewarded in a way they deserved to be. His object certainly was personal gain; but why not? From what other source were his expenses and the outfit of his vessel to be defrayed? It was a bold and daring attempt to proceed so far south in two small frail barks. He set the example which has since been followed by the enterprising Mr. Enderby, who has fitted out several small vessels and sent them to the south to look for and publish the situation of southern land. Mr. Enderby's praiseworthy exertions have been rewarded by the discovery of land in 66° south and 164° ast, of Simbrina Island, in 65° latitude between the meridians of 116° and 118° east; then of Kemp Land, in lat. 67° south, and lon. 59° east, and of "Endeby Land to the westward of it.

The Russian navigator, Bellinghausen, also discovered two islands, one in lat. 69° S., and lon. 77° west, and the other in lon. 91° west. Within the last four years, however, some further additions have been made to the list of Antarctic lands,—first by the French expedition under M. D'Urville, and secondly by Commodore Wilks, of the United States Navy. M. D'Urville, 1838, discovered the land of Louis Philippe, in the laitude of 54° south, within the meridian of 56° and 58° west, and in the early part of January, 1840, discovered and landed on "Adélie Land," in 66½° and longitude 138° east, supposed to extend 150 miles; the magnetic dip being 86°, which was the greatest dip M. D'Urville observed. Having remained *nine* days coasting either land or ice, and having thought himself in possession of facts sufficient for "determining the position of the south magnetic pole within a degree, and that this pole could only be in the land of Adélie itself, or in the compact ice which adjoined it," the French navigator retired.

The discoveries of the American exploring expedition, under Commodore Wilks, are said to be a continent extending 1700 miles from east to west. The first sight of this land was made, as has been elsewhere noticed, by a curious coincidence, on the 19th January, the day on which M. D'Urville, at a distance of 700 miles discovered "Adelie Land." The situation of the land first seen by the *Vincennes* is said to be in latitude 64° 20' south, longitude 154° 11' east. It is to be regretted that Captain Wilks was not permitted by his Government to publish the particulars of his discoveries, since they are consequently put before the public in an uncertain and mutilated unsatisfactory way. I am not aware of the authority for the above publication in the *Herald*, and it therefore must be received *cum grano salis*.

The British Expedition, with these discoveries before them, proceeded on their course, having the intention, not of following the tract of others, but of exploring those parts which had yet been unvisited. A southerly course from about the meridian of 166° East brought them near the eastern limit of the land said to have been discovered by the American exploring expedition. In this land, however, the American Captain must have been deceived, since the British ships passed over it without finding bottom with 600 fathoms. The *Erebus* and *Terror* then came to a "pack" of ice 200 miles in length, through which they penetrated without delay or inquiry, and having emerged into the open sea, steered to the westward and discovered land, trending in a southerly direction, which they coasted to the south as far as latitude 78° 4, where the land seemed to take a more westerly trend. Near this point rose majestically to the height of 12,000 feet, two volcanoes, one of which appropriately named by Capt. Ross "Mount Erebus," was in activity, but the other, "Mount Terror," was in a quiescent state. From this point the ice extended to the eastwards of 200 miles, which prevented the ships from following the coast line of the land, which Capt. Ross considers to be part of a large island.

Previous to the ships reaching their southern limit, the officers had landed on a small island, from which they procured specimens of rock showing evidently a volcanic origin. The island was named after Sir John Franklin, and occurs in latitude 76° 8 South.

Had Capt. Ross been able to have found a harbour in which he could have secured his ships through the approaching winter, it was his intention to have remained until the following, that is the present season; but in this he was disappointed. The coast was one continued unbroken cliff of ice, from 200 to 250 feet high, backed by mountains rising to the height of five and six thousand feet.

Capt. Ross calculated that the ships passed within 150 miles of the south magnetic Pole—a fact sufficiently demonstrated by his Dip and Declination result, by the proximity of the former to 90°. (being about 89°,) and by the convergence of the lines of variation to a centre or focus. If this calculation be correct, and it ought to be observed, to use the words of the President of the Royal Society, that "the expedition is commanded by one well acquainted both with magnetic inquiry and nautical research," then M. D'Urville's hypothesis must be wide of truth.

The expedition being foiled in their search for a winter's harbour, were obliged to return to the northward, and reached Hobart Town, and the observatory, where they completed another series of observations. The ships then visited Sydney, and set up their portable observateries on Garden Island, which is now identified as one of the interesting spots of this important voyage.

The expedition has now gone to new Zealand, probably to the Bay of Islands, where a complete series of observations will be made, which may possibly occupy them three months. They will then, if there be time, examine Chatham Island, and afterwards revisit the icy region, renewing their attempt to reach the South Pole.

That the same Almighty protecting care which has already so signally preserved our intrepid navigator, through nine long dreary winters and seventeen summers within the icy zone of the northern hemisphere, may still watch over him and his companions in their present undertaking, must doubtless be the wish of every one. With a firm but humble trust in that Almighty protection, they have now recommenced their labours, animated by a sanguine hope of effecting the main objects of their voyage. May they return in safety to their country and anxious friends, and reap the honours and distinction they so fully deserve.

Your's, &c. P. P. K.

Sydney Gazette, Aug. 21.]

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23. THE Agra *Ukhbar* states, on the authority of a letter dated Cabool 28th Sept. that a Force left Cabul on the 28th September for Gurdise, under the command of Colonel Oliver of the 5th Regt. N. I. This force is the same as that referred to in the last issue of the Delhi *Gazette*. The *Ukhbar* also states that intelligence had been received from Candahar to the 1st October, stating that General Nott had completed his arrangements for sending a detachment under the command of Colonel Wymer against several turbulent Chiefs, who will neither pay tribute nor allegiance to Shah Soojah.

THE Delhi *Gazette* announces the positive return to India of the Brigade at Kandahar, and that General Nott had left to take command of the force, with the light company of the 42nd as his escort. The same contemporary mentions that a report had just been received that a body of the Akhalies had refused certain pecuniary demands and had taken possession of the Fortress of Govindghur. They expressed their determination to appropriate the treasures in the fort to their own use, and intimated that they would resist any treaty in contemplation with the British Government.

A private letter from Kunhur states that a good shower of rain fell there on the 17th which cooled the atmosphere and held out cheering prospects of a plentiful crop.

SINGAPORE Papers to the 9th September, received via Calcutta, mention that a letter, dated Tunganu the 23rd August, had been received from Mr. Gill late Chief Officer of the *Sultana*, stating, that owing to contrary winds and currents he had been unable to effect a passage to Singapore from the Coast of Borneo. Mr. Gill had therefore been obliged to put into Tinghan for provisions and water. The Diana Steamer which had been dispatched to relieve the distressed crew and passengers was hourly expected to return.

We expected, before the publication of this number to have received particulars relating to the attack to be made upon some forts in the Zoormut valley, mentioned in our last Supplement, but the following are all we have gathered. The expedition consists of 200 men of H. M's. 44th, the 5th Regt. N. I. one regiment Shah's infantry, a detachment of Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Sturt, 2 iron and 4 Brass nine Pounders and 2-eight inch Mortars under Capt. Abbott, and the mountain train under Captain Backhouse; the whole moved forward under Command of Colonel Oliver N. I. towards the Zoormut valley to the S. E. of Cabul on the 27th ultimo to level a village and strong holds in which a notable villain who, for months past, has been haunting the reads and passes, robbing and murdering all that came in his way, had taken refuge. The Chief who sheltered him had already been urged by Captain Hay 35th N. I., who was in the neighbourhood collecting revenue, to give up his friend, but he merely replied by a volley of abuse and shot, killing two and wounding three of Hay's men; the Captain then tried the effect of two six pounders he had with him, but they were useless, and he was obliged to return, and the above mentioned force, a pretty strong one, has been sent on.

The place against which the detachment proceeds is a very strong one, being a large walled village with five forts, all flanking each other within gunshot range. It is however supposed that the Chieftain's courage will vanish and that he will take himself to the hills when he sees our formidable preparations, though the place is to be blown up, we understand, whether he resist or not.

The only other scrap of news is the certain expectation of Colonel Stoddart's arrival at Cabool in a short time; this circumstance, the authenticity of which we have every reason to believe, must be gratifying to all who, with reason, have so long deplored the sufferings of the gallant officer and animadverted upon the apparent neglect of Government in allowing him to languish so long in prison. Colonel Stoddart's liberation will also add much to our knowledge of the country in which he has so reluctantly resided and any further information as to its resources must at this time be very valuable.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 13.

Letters from Kandahar, received during the week, announce, the positive return to India of the Brigade at that place. If the force gone to the Tureen Valley is kept longer than expected, the Queen's 40th, a Bombay Native Infantry and one Company of European Artillery is to be sent up in order to admit of the 16th and 42nd moving towards the provinces. General Nott has gone to take the command of the force, with the light Company of the 42nd as his escort. It will continue to act as such, should the General return to India.—*Ibid.*

A report has just reached us and we give it as such, that a body of the Akhalies had, on being refused the amount of certain pecuniary demands, possessed themselves of the fortress of Govindghur and declared their intention of appropriating its treasures to their own use should their claims not be settled forthwith, and have moreover intimated their determination to resist any treaty which may be in contemplation with the British Government.—*Ibid.*

The following is from a letter dated Cabool 28th September:—

The Force left Cabul this morning for Gurdise, commanded by Colonel Oliver 5th Native Infantry, and consisted of 3 brass, 2 iron 9-pounders and 1 24lb. Howitzer, under Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Warburton; 3 Companies Shah's Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Sturt; 200 of Her Majesty's 44th, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, 6th Shah's Infantry and 2 Rusallahs Anderson's Horse, and would be reinforced there by Lieutenant Marsh's Corps and Captain Hay's Affghan Horse. Captain Bygrave joined his Regiment for the occasion. The object is to reduce 4 or 5 Forts.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 14.

We have intelligence to the 1st instant, from Candahar which mentions that General Nott had just completed his arrangements for sending a detachment under the command of Colonel Wymer, against certain turbulent Chiefs in Zamindawur, Tereen, and Dehrawunt, who will neither pay tribute nor allegiance to our client King.

Letters from Cabool of the 30th ultimo, have also reached us. These state that a force consisting of a wing of the 44th Queen's, the 5th Regiment N. I., and either one or two Regiments of the Shah's Infantry, together with ten guns, were about to march towards Ghuznee, in order to coerce sundry refractory Chiefs in that neighbourhood, who would not pay their *rent* without being "racked" for it. All this does not look very much, as though the auguries of certain would be sooth-sayers, who have of late been won't to predicate the abrupt withdrawal of our troops from Affghanistan, would prove to be founded on fact; much less does it warrant the belief that that "poor distracted country" has subsided into a state even approaching to tranquillity. In truth, we greatly fear, that so far from the pernicious effects, the excitation and the angry and watchful jealousy, which were naturally, nay, inevitably superinduced by Lord Auckland's Affghan impoliey being speedily corrected and subdued, these will still continue to operate actively and often openly against us, even after His Lordship has done to swell those "trumpery lists of long forgotten peers," among whom he is enrolled. Indeed to us it appears doubtful whether the aboriginal inhabitants of Affghanistan, and those of Britain and of British India will ever coalesce, but this is too long a subject to ente upon now.—*Ibid.*

TROOPS FOR MOULMEIN.

The details of Artillery for Moulmain and Arracan have arrived from Dum-Dum and are encamped at Ballooghaut. The arsenal is almost gutted with camp equipage and other marching equipments. The steamer *Ganges* is filling up with a European crew instead of the former native one—she is to be equipped with eight carronades, 12 and 24 prs. with a 6 pr. bow-gun on a sliding carriage.

The *Calliope* is out of dock, and almost ready to sail, but with a very sickly crew, at least one fourth of the complement being on the Doctor's list. The first division of the 50th Regiment will not get way for some days. —*Star, Oct.* 11.

COLLISION OF THE SHIPS "CORDOUAN" AND "ENCHANTRESS."

In dropping down yesterday the *Cordouan* ran foul of the *Enchantress*, carrying away her bow sprit, figure head, &c. and staving in her own quarter boat, carrying away hammock-nettings, and davits.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 9.

EXPECTED MARRIAGE OF A HINDOO WOMAN.

Some time ago Baboo Mothylal Seal offered a reward of ten thousand rupees, to the first Hindu youth that would marry a widow. Hitherto no one has been bold enough to win this prize and get a wife in the bargain; but a case is likely soon to happen. A respectable native young man, brought up at the Hindu College, and who has not read the advice of Mr. Weller senior, to his son, is negociating a marriage with a youthful widow, also respectably connected. The principals in the matter are, says our informant, head and ears enamoured of each other, and are both restlessly anxious for the nuptials. The guardians of the female also are not against it, so in all likelihood an important example, favorable to the extinction of one of the most barbarous of Hindu Customs, is likely to be set by this young man to his countrymen at large.—*Ibid.*

We have been informed of a singular and rather suspicious circumstance which occurred on the Beach on Monday evening. Mr. REIHLING (son of the Governor of Tranquebar) and his Sister had engaged their passage by a Dhoney bound for that Port, and had sent their luggage on board the day previous. On Monday evening they proceeded to the vessel which had shifted her berth off St. Thome in advance of her voyage; when the accommodation boat arrived at the spot where she had been anchored, it was found she was under weigh and standing apparently in shore, soon after which she grounded, and has since gone to pieces from the violence of the surf and ground swell. Mr. REIHLING for the safety of his property on board, proceeded to the Police Office and obtained Peons to prevent its being abstracted from the wreck, but on examining it, no traces of the property were discoverable, nor has any of it yet been washed on shore. The owner of the Dhoney has it appears absconded, the affair has therefore a very suspicious appearance, but it will no doubt be thoroughly sifted by the Police, who are engaged in examining into the matter. By this very unfortunate occurrence, Mr. REIHLING and the lady have, we learn, been left in a most unpleasant predicament, every thing they possessed having been shipped on board the Dhony. Mr. REIHLING had just arrived from Batavia to visit his father, who is in a very precarious state of health.—*Spectator, Oct.* 13.

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25. We hear that the Ship *Mary* has been taken up to convey 235 men of H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons to England at the rate of £20 per man. The *Repulse* which was supposed to have been destined for China is engaged to take the remainde of the Regiment.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a private letter from Aden giving an account of the skirmish which took place upon the advance of our troops beyond their fortifications.

The monotony of this place has been slightly relieved by an expedition into the interior. We marched out on the night of the 5th about 600 strong with one Gun, and after a march of seven hours arrived at 5 the next morning before a large fortified house, which the Futlees had built for the purpose of collecting a tax on all supplies brought into Aden. We immediately took up a position around the place, but after a few minutes discovered that its inmates had been prudent enough to abscond, and consequently nothing remained but to blow up the place and burn the surrounding village. This being accomplished we set out on our return, but had not proceeded above a few miles when lots of Arabs were seen hovering about our flanks and near our camels. They opened a remarkably brisk fire, and skirmishers were sent out to oppose them. This work continued until we arrived at Shaikothman, which you know is about eight miles from Aden, when a few men were sent to ascertain what might be the intention of its Inhabitants. They did not offer any resistance, and a polite message was forwarded to the Priest of the Musjeed requesting the pleasure of his company on our march back to Aden, and informing him that it had already been determined to blow up his house, but if he offered the slightest objection the Musjeed would share the same fate. The Gentleman thus circumstanced thought proper to comply, but before we quitted the place he was unutterably disgusted on looking up, when he heard a great explosion, to see that his house had vanished into the Air. This man is famous for harbouring people who assemble at Shaikothman to make attacks on our wall and annoying our party. There were about five wounded, including Lieutenant Baily of the Artillery who was struck by a ball on the head.

THE NIZAM'S FRONTIERS.

Letters from this quarter inform us that all the troops sent from Belgaum in the direction of Sholapore had returned to quarters except Captain Gordon's detachment. General Fraser is said greatly to have disapproved of Colonel Blair's convention with the insurgent Arabs, and to have ordered them all to be disarmed. Colonel Blair himself nearly lost his life on this occasion. He had ordered the Arab Jemedar to wait upon him, and the Jemedar accordingly appeared attended by two of his men; when just as the interview with Colonel Blair was about to conclude, the two ruffians alluded to rushed at him with their poigniards, and would have speedily despatched their intended victim but that the Soldiers in attendance felled them to the earth. The Jemedar made no effort in any way, but stood stock still while these things were in progress. The Arabs have since all been disarmed, and now are prisoners waiting the pleasure of the Nizam, by whom they will probably be more summarily dealt with than by "the Feringhee."—Times, October 23.

SUKKUR.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Sukkur, October 8:—

"Little news stirring here at present. But authentic information of a most atrocious murder by the predatory tribe of Brahoes which infest the Bolan, came in from Dadur this morning. The wife of Conductor Smith of the Commissariate at Quetta, had proceeded up from hence to join her husband. As far as comfort and protection went, every arrangement had been made possible by her anxious husband. She had reached Dadur, through it was considered by all there as most providential, considering the infested state of that road, and was naturally anxious to continue her journey through the pass; but unfortunately, anxiety overcome persuasion to the contrary it is said and feeling perhaps in safety under the Escort she had (about 30 Horsemen,) proceeded on the evening of the 30th ultimo. Alas! short-lived were the hopes she was suffered to breathe for the long looked for meeting with him who had been her partner for many years. At Seiraib the party were met by a body of 200 Brahooes and more, who commenced their attack: the Bearers of the Palankeen set it down and fled: its temporary inmate got out to discover the cause of disturbance, but had scarce time to stand erect, ere a ball from one of the miscreants penetrated her heart, and she dropped dead.—The body was we here taken into Quetta by a party which were on their return from Quetta to Dadur. Further particulars have not yet transpired, but in all probability this fatal occurrence will reach you as early as my account does, which I do not give in a shape for publication, but as intelligence:—sad indeed it is.

The left Wing 1st Cavalry, and 2nd Regiment Grs. are here awaiting; the former at the recommendation of the Medical Authorities to remain at Sukkur to recruit their health, and until a portion of their route has been surveyed; and the latter until Boats are ready for them. Rumour is very strong, and I think will prove eventually to be correct, that the 40th and a Native Infantry Regiment go to Candahar. A few days more patience will no doubt set the whole of the rumours at rest. The post has now reached its regularity—all letter &c. arriving in 1 days."—Ibid.

FEROZEPORE.

We have letters up to the 5th instant, from Ferozepore, from which we are glad to learn, that the leave of absence, preparatory to proceeding on furlough, for which Brigadier Paul sometime since applied had at length been granted, and he proposed quitting Ferozepore for Calcutta on the 1st proximo. It was, however understood, that a probability existed of his being recalled, or rather of his speedily receiving such instructions from Army Head Quarters, in regard to an intention on the part of our Government of at length summarily deciding the fate of the Punjaub, as would alter his plans for the time being. We could readily believe without the "categorical assurances" of our correspondent that, the gallant Brigadier would in that event, either return or remain, nothing loath, to dare again the field; "and *set a phalanx*" against the obese and pursy horses of the Sikh chivalry, ere he turn his back for good on India. And the rumour at least continues to gather strength, that our troops will have stirring work in the Punjaub during the approaching cold weather. Report says that the Dragoons and the European Regiments at Meerut and Kurnaul are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on service in some direction; and loud Rumour, probably according to his wont, "stuffing the ears of men with false reports," talks big of golden harvests (watered however as Paddy would say, with a decent *sprinkling* of *blood*) to be reaped at Lahore, Umritsar, and Gobind Gurh.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 14

AGRA.

Mr. Abbott, late Assistant Secretary of the Agra Bank, proceeded to Calcutta on the 12th. Mr. A —— was, for several years, connected with the Bank, and by his intelligence, attention, and knowledge of business proved a most valuable and valued servant to the establishment, which he has left in consequence of a change of views, brought about by recent circumstances. The appointment has not been yet filled up.

The Invalids of Her Majesty's 31st and Artillery, for the season, left by water for the Presidency yesterday morning, under Brevet Major Spence, H. M.'s 31st Foot.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not, we learn, leave Mussoorie until the 18th or 20th, from whence he proceeds to Almorah.

An accident occurred a few days since at Allahabad, by which fifteen Natives were killed and several wounded. It appears that these people—Bildars—were smoking near an old Magazine, composed of the refuse powder of years, when a spark fell on some scattered grains, and the whole exploded.

The Commander-in-Chief was expected to reach Allahabad on the 20th, and Dost Mahommud about the 10th instant.

Mr. Tyler, we learn, succeeds Mr. Hamilton as Commissioner of the Agra Division.

A large quantity of Ordnance Stores was despatched from this for Ajmere on the 9th instant.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LUMSDEN.

We are extremely sorry to have to announce the death, under very melancholy circumstances, of Captain J. R. Lamsden, of the 63d N. I. Senior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan. He was bathing, as usual, at Khyook-Phyoo, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, when a shark carried off his leg, and, very soon afterwards, the unfortunate officer was a corpse. We are, at present, without full particulars of this melancholy event; but we believe, that several officers were taking their morning bath, at the usual place, which has hitherto been considered perfectly secure, when this sad accident occured. The deceased was an officer of great energy and activity, and his loss will be much felt in the province, where, for some years, he had been connected with the political department.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 9.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Letters from Moorshedabad inform us that a tremendous gale of wind had been blowing over the northern part of the district, which lasted from the 29th September to the 1st October. Several boats had sunk during the storm, and amongst them the budgerow of our friend and fellow citizen, Mr. L. A. Richy, Mr. R. had a narrow escape of his life—and only saved it by sacrificing every thing he possessed. The loss sustained is not purely of a private character, for Mr. Richy had employed himself during his trip in taking many sketches of temples, &c. along the line between Benares and Berhampore in view to publication. Amongst others, Mr. Richy had taken a view of the country from the top of the West Rock of Colgong, where Bishop Heber said there was some curious Sculpture. Mr. R. had ascended the rock by means of ropes and the assistance of 12 men supplied to him by Mr. James, the Magistrate at Bhaugulpore, and had ascertained there were no other carvings than a large figure of Boodh, much mutilated, sculptured out of a splended mass of granite—the face turned towards the South. To the west of the figure are four brick walls, without covering of any kind, but bearing vestige of some arched roof of a building resembling a mosque—evidently modern, and in the middle of the

edifice is a Mussulman tomb recently white washed. We trust Mr. Richy will be enabled to recall the chief features of the scenes, antiquities, &c. he may have witnessed and examined, as they will doubtless possess interest for the scientific world.—*Ibid.*

JAVA INDIGO.

As so much has lately been said about Java Indigo, the following extract from the journal of a gentleman in Calcutta who has lately visited the Island will be perused with much interest by many readers :—

'INDIGO.—The cultivation of this valuable article; like that of Sugar, has been much increased within these ten years, i. e. from 42,000 lbs. to 2,133,000 lbs. or upwards of fifty fold. McCulloch says 'Bengal is however the great mart for Indigo, and the quantity produced in other places is compartively inconsiderable. But when he is told that this little island produces half the quantity now, of our extensive possessions in India, and of an equal quality, he will see that we have a powerful rival coming into the market with this article,' particularly as they can at all times depend on the crop with as much certainty as that of any other production on the island. They are also saved the expense of raising seed by using small cuttings. The specimen which I saw was equal to our best violet, as they are improving every year in in their system of manufacturing after the Bengal plan there is no doubt but they will in two or three years quite equal us.'—*Ibid.*

PROVISIONING THE TROOPS AT CHINA.

As this fresh despatch of troops, though on a comparatively small scale, necessarily involves the *provision* questions, and as some of our correspondents have already made anxious allusions to the subject, we may mention that the season of the year being totally adverse to Calcutta curing, and this being, at any rate, *as yet*, inferior to the home process, the salt provisions which are being laid in for H. M. 50th, &c. are from English supplies which are fortunately at present in sufficient abundance for the immediate demand, and Wilson and Co. are furnishing the biscuit, of the best material and prepared according to their long experience in the art. We have used the phrase, 'as yet' in a foregoing sentence, because we have considerable hope that, as far as *process* is concerned, there will ere very long be a method of curing in practice here which will render the heat of the climate a thing not to be regarded. We allude to a proces which Mr. Payne, now in England, has discovered, and we are informed that he only waits for the protection of a local patent to return and commence his operations; and we further learn that the case having been (some time since) represented to the Government, they have referred it home, in order that they may be invested with the requisite power to legislate in such cases, or that, by some means, there may be a law of patents for India. Meanwhile arrangments have been made, we understand, at the suggestion of the Commissariat, for the future provisioning of the China expedition direct from England, so that after the present year there will be no necessity for meat, flour, or biscuit to be sent to them from this,—a circumstance which we think it as well to mention, that our Provisioners may not be speculating on a continuance of demand.—*Ibid.*

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT AT PADANG.

The following communication from the West Coast of Sumatra (Padang) contains intelligence which will no doubt be read with interest by our mercantile readers :—

'Padang is now in a state of great ferment: the Malays from the hills, as they are called *Orang dahrag* will not succumb to the Dutch and are making fresh incursions into the town One night a large body of them came into *Campoong Cheena* and actually commenced plundering different shops. The inhabitants were so alarmed that they were obliged to take refuge in the house eastward of the Custom House, used as a jail. The Resident was soon informed of the affair, when he lost no time in giving the necessary orders to quell the insurrection. Captain Noose, joined by his regiment forthwith proceeded to the place, and soon made the Malays shew their heels.

I do not think we are perfectly safe here, and the Colonel, our resident, has, as I understand, written to Batavia for a re-inforcement.

Lucksee Chaw, the Chinese Coffee Merchant of whom mention was made in my last, has retired with no less a sum of money than four laks of guilders. The price of fees is now rained from six to seven dollars per picul consequent on the great demand made by the Yankees. There are no less than twelve American vessels in harbour. now; such a number at one time has never been known before. Captain Townsend, one of the oldest residents here, has regularly, I may say, monopolised the coffe trade; as old as he is still as active as ever, and is seen every day walking from his residence in the Gooroon, near the beach to Campoong Cheena with an umbrella, and transacting his business. He has purchased the greater part of the ground over the water at the foot of the hills, and has converted the place into a spice plantation, where cloves, cinamon, nutmegs and pepper are growing very luxuriantly. He has likewise purchased a large house on the banks of the river, which is calculated greatly to accelerate the shipment of his coffee and spices.

We have an auction here now, and you can't conceive what a competition there was. Lucksee Cham had his last sale of Coffee, and Captain Davis of the *United States* who was determined to have the commodity, purchased the whole, although at about a guilder more than the market price.

It is gratifying that some of the opulent residents here have purchased grounds in the interior of the Gooroon, and are building *puckah* houses there.

I am glad to inform you that our old Collector Mr. Intvald is still as hale and hearty as ever. More anon!'—*Englishman, Oct.* 11.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By the *Charles* from South Australia, we have received large files of Adelaide and Perth journals, the former to the 9th instant, inclusive. We perceive in the *Southern Australian* of that date, the report of Mr. Eyre's expedition to King George's Sound. All his exertions to penetrate to any great extent to the northward have proved unsuccessful. We are glad, however, to hear of Mr. Eyre succeeding in opening the communication between Adelaide and the Sound. It is impossible for us to give any thing even like an outline of all the hardships and difficulties encountered and nobly overcome by the indefatigable explorer and his adventurous party. Mr. Eyre left Fowler's Bay on the 25th February—his party consisted of an overseer and three native boys; they were provided with ten horses and provisions for ten weeks. On the 2nd June they met with a French whaler, the *Mississippi*, of Havre, Captain Rossiter; to this gentleman they were very much indebted for supplies to enable them to reach King George's Sound, which they accomplished on the 6th July, after having travelled over an extent of country, which from sinuosities and other obstructions, has exceeded upwards of 1840 miles in distance from Eowler's Bay, and the last 690 miles unaccompanied by any person save a native of King George's Sound, In our next publication we shall endeavour to lay before our readers a detailed account of the expedition from Mr. Eyre's dispatches. In speaking of the expedition, the *South Australian Register* says—

After an absence of nearly fourteen months, Mr. Eyre has returned to Adelaide, having successfully accomplished the overland journey to Western Australia. His reports of the expedition which will be found in another page, are full of interest, and, in a geographical point of view, exceedingly valuable.

It may now be held as determined that on the *shores* of New Holland westward of Port Lincoln in Spencer's Gulf to King George's Sound, there is little or no available land. To what distance towards the interior these barren tracts extend—to what region the immense drainage of that interior flows—are stillproblems to be solved.

We may be sufficiently grateful for the splendid country to the south, east, and northward of Adelaide; and when the millions which it can support exist, that there is yet within the natural limits of South Australia, on the Glenelg and its tributaries, sufficient elbow room for millions more.

Our readers will be glad to learn that a proposition recently made to Her Majesty's Government to extent consifavourably received, and has probably by this time been carried into execution.

The Estimates for 1842.—In our last, we published the estimates for 1842 with the Minute read by His Excellency on their introduction to the Legislative Council. Of course, the public works having now ceased, the estimates for the forth-coming year embrace little more than the salaries of the public officers, and the various items of expenditure in the subordinate departments of the Government. In fixing the salaries of the public officers, we are happy to see an affirmation of Colonel Gawler's views upon this subject, the salaries of such officers as were above the authorised amount at the time of Governor Grey's arrival in the province, having been continued, and the salaries of others which were considered insufficient having been raised. The whole estimated expenditure for 1842 is £34,288 15s. 4d., and the whole estimated revenue £42,000, leaving an excess of revenue to the amount of £7 411 15s. 4d. over and above the estimated expenditure. It is right to observe, however, that, in the estimated revenue, the usual annual transfer of £12,000 from the land fund is calculated upon, a sum altogether contingent upon the further Reports of the Committee of Enquiry, and the decision of Parliament with respect to the South Australian Acts.

Wheat, per bushel, 10s, to 16s; flour, fine, per ton £28 to 30; ditto, seconds, ditto, £23; barley, per bushel, 5s. to 8s; oats, per ditto, 5s to 6s; maize, ditto 5s. to 9s; potatoes, colonial per ton, £30: Ditto, V. D. L. £3 to £35; beef, per lb. 7d. to 8d; mutton, per ditto 9d. to 7d; veal and pork 10d. to 4s; bread. per 5 lbs, 4s. 2d; butter, fresh, per, lb., 2s; eggs, per dozen, 3s; cheese, col., per lb., 1s. 4d; cabbages, ½d. each; carrots, 6d. per bunch; turnips, 6d. per dozen.

Expedition to the Murray.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Sub-Inspector Shaw, a part of the police, and about twelve other persons sworn in as constables for the occasion, left Adelaide for the Murray with the view of affording protection to Mr. Robinson and others, now on their route overland from Sydney with stock. Mr. Moorhouse, accompanied by Taralaya, the native boy, who was with the former expedition on the Rufus, leaves town this morning, and joins the rest of the party at the Pound, on the Murray, Captain Ellis, of the Por, Gawler estates, has most liberally supplied nine weeks rations for the constables, as also one half the rations of the police for the same length of time. Major O'Halloran's serviee being required at home, Mr. Moorehouse, in his capacity of magistrate, has the party under his exclusive charge—*Sydney Gaz. Aug.* 26.

25. FROM our Hyderabad and Belgaum correspondents we learn that, the whole of the Arab insurgents were taken by the 1st Regt. assisted by some of the Nizam's Horse. It would appear that Major General Frazer the Resident at Hyderabad, by desire of our Government, called upon the Nizam and required that His Highness should disband and send out of the country the Arab troops, in consequence of the great annoyance they were to the British and their eventual injury to the welfare of the Nizam. His Highness declared his inability to disband them without creating fresh disturbances; and, that, being in arrears of pay to the amount of, according to his Highness's estimate, one crore of rupees, which was not in his power to pay. General Frazer was too old a Politician to be put off with such excuses, and was well aware his Highness owed them no such amount. General Frazer got over the difficulty of arrears of pay at once by offering to advance any sum that was actually necessary, provided security was given for its repayment. To gain a footing or settlement in the Nizam's country has long been desired by the British, whose lust of territorial acquirement needed but an excuse to purchase or to seize one place from whence the work of appropriation might commence, and the design will shortly be carried out as intimated by us during the past month. It was finally settled between his Highness the Nizam and Genl Frazer, that two Zillahs in the Nizam's territory should be made over to the British, and to be retained by us until the revenue thereof shall have reimbursed our Government. The revenue of the two Zillahs is not likely to reimburse the British for a long series of years, but present payment from these Zillahs is unlooked for, and we may say is not hoped for, because the scheme of aggrandizement is not yet complete. His Highness having consented to the terms proposed by General Frazer has now no longer an excuse for retaining these Arabs within his dominions. His Highness may disband, but he cannot expel them his dominions. They are his subjects, and if not retained in his service they must set out as marauders. War is their only occupation, and spoilage their only means of support; and if uncontrolled they will give loose to their passions and seriously disturb our frontier. But in this arrangement of General Frazer, it is not difficult to foresee that a plan is unfolding itself that will end in the Nizam's being sent a prisoner to Delhi. It will not be long before papers will be produced, genuine or spurious is immaterial, when so large and valuable a territory is in the way, containing overtures to these Arabs to re-enter the Nizam's service; this attempt to re-employ them will of course be contrary to the agreement, and in violence to the treaty existing between the British and the Nizam's Government. This is the third time we have solemnly warned his Highness the Nizam, of the danger he is in and of the evil intentions of His Highness's Durbar, whose counsel will end in his Highness's ruin and disgrace. If the Nizam will not profit by our cautions and admonitions, it will be his own fault. We have watched with great interest every movement of the Hyderabad Durbar and find that the plans proposed to his Highness, converge in the appropriation of his territory; and we again repeat that within five years, unless the impending evil be averted, and the treacherous parties punished, his Highness, now a mere pageant, will be the exile and outcast of the regal festivities of Hyderabad, and spend the remainder of his days within the confines of Delhi, whilst the British authorities, already settled in their choice, will elevate to the Gadee of Hyderabad the shadow of a Nizam, one whose shade will eventually disappear as the price of his misplaced confidence and consummate folly. We could speak out more plainly, but we know that the Press of India is not and dare not be absolutely free to express its opinions and to expose the improper connivances now going on within a thousand miles of the cantonment at Secunderabad. We could resort to hieroglyphics and delineate without fear the positions and aspects in the Nizam's heroscope, but the little acquaintance of many of our readers with Astrological predictions of coming events, the shadows denoting the approach of events might be misinterpreted, and—we challenge contradiction—the low state of the Press in this country would forbid the publication of a glossary to explain the indications.

The Nizam having given the Zillahs in trust to the British there is now an end to "Dours" after the insurgents. It may be well here to correct an error which crept into our former remarks upon the fate of the Badamee prisoners. We stated that four of the insurgent Arabs taken at Badamee were executed. In this we were misinformed, as not one of them had suffered the extreme penalty of the law up to the time of the troops leaving Dharwar.

THE following items of intelligence have been forwarded to us by a friend from Kurrachee :—

Kurrachee, October 18th 1841.

"Two Companies of H. M.'s 41st are ordered up the Country immediately under the command of Captain Blackburne—H. M.'s 40th was to march on the 10th of this month for Sukkur, but whether only for the cold weather is not known.—They are very sickly, 158 men being in Hospital which as they are 800 strong amounts to nearly one fourth of their number.—Fourteen men died last week.—They will soon be cleared out at that rate—There is a great want of Medicines, &c. which I think is a disgrace to the Government—This place is very unhealthy, and both men and officers are suffering severely from the climate."

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK.

From our friends at Ferozepoor we gather that Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley, the gallant Commandant of the 64th Regiment, is preparing for his expected rencontres with the enemy, indeed with legions of enemies, in the valley of the shadowy Khyber pass, and from thence onwards to the Northernmost recesses of Kohistan, by practising certain brilliant but difficult passages of mimic warfare, greatly to the edification of his own corps in particular and of the Ferozepore military community at large. Curtain practice is among the more favourite of these pastimes; "and it is a noble sight (says our Correspondent, who warms and grows almost eloquent upon the subject) "it is a noble sight, a splendid spectacle, to mark this gallant corps, from its gradual approach to the mud fort—pooh the Butt, against which they are to level their unerring tubes until the last triumphant volley has been fired. First comes the handsome and soldierlike "Commander" himself. "And see his horse obeys the check unseen, and with an air twixt ardent and serene," he orders his Quarter-Master to gallop of and disperse sundry rabble groups who, (to the front,) with lota in hand, are daring to cross the path of his Black Brunswickers—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 16.

AGRA.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was off Monghyr on the 7th instant, and we are given to understand, proposed making but a short stay at Dinapore, having declined the invitation of the 21st Fusiliers to a Ball, &c. on the plea of "time and tide, &c."

Letters from the Hills mention, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor would leave Mussoorie for Almorah on the 15th inst.

On Wednesday evening, the Officers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry gave their farewell dinner to Colonel Anderson, on his retiring from the command of the Regiment. A large party were invited to meet the gallant guest, whose health was drunk with the utmost cordiality, and the compliment acknowledged in a neat and feeling speech by the Colonel.

Colonel A———proceeds to Calcutta on the 20th, and the Regiment leave the same day for their new station, Moradabad.

We are requested to state, that a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Ice Concern will take place on Wednesday next—the 20th instant, at the Metcalfe Testimonial at noon. A full Meeting is very desirable to decide on several points connected with the next year's proceedings.

We have been twitted with a wish to be mysterious in our notice of Mr. Abbott's leaving Agra; such was not our intention, for we supposed all the world, all Agra at least, knew he had receeived an offer of the Union Bank's Agency at Singapore, and that his acceptance of it left his office with a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem open, which important fact we were desirous to announce for the information of those in want of employment and a good income.

The Brahmin, Juwahir, who murdered a woman, and stabbed a Vakeel in this City in June last, was executed this morning. We seldom hear of an affray, in which a holy Brahmin does not play some prominent part.—Ibid.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The first detachment of H. M. 50th regiment under the command of Major Sarjeantson, will embark on board the *Robarts*, on Friday morning. Another division of the corps, commanded by Captain Petit, will proceed on the same day in the *Thetis*. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson with the Head Quaters are to find their way down in the *India*, which will be ready to receive them on Monday next. It is generally supposed, that if Tharrawaddy wisely disperses his rabble levy and retires peaceably to his capital, the Force now despatched to check him, will be sent on to China, where men are much required, and so large an addition to the expedition, will strengthen Sir Henry Pottinger's hands and better enable him to dictate terms to the Emperor.—Star, Oct. 13.

The 47th Native Infantry are under orders to embark for the Arracan Provinces, as soon as the Marine Board can prepare the Transports destined to receive them. Upon their arrival on the Coast, they are to proceed into the interior, and occupy the *Aeng* Pass, the key to the Capital of Burmah, and points from which that Empire is most assailable. All the Officers of the 47th in Staff employ, are recalled, and an advance of four months pay and batta has been issued to the men. This is the Corps which some years since mutinied at Barrackpore, and was so harshly dealt with by Sir Edward Paget. We have no doubt, however, that they will sustain the gallant reputation of the Bengal Sepoys, and send us a good account of themselves from Ava, should they be obliged to proceed so far.—Ibid.

THE LATE CAPT. LUMSDEN.

We have received some further particulars which will be perused with painful interest, of the melancholy death, of Captain Lumsden. It appears, that the sad accident happened on the moruing of the 29th ultimo. The wound which caused his death, is said to have been "the most ghastly ever beheld"—the bone was laid bare from the knee to about ten or eleven inches up the thigh. The poor fellow showed his bravery to the last—attacking and beating off the animal, until Lieutenants Nation and Skeane, who were bathing with the deceased, swam to his assistance, and brought him on shore. His left hand must have been in the shark's mouth, as the wrist was much lacerated. He was sensible for a short time, after he was landed, and spoke, several times. The last word he uttered, on being brought into Lieut. Nation's bungalow were 'oh!—it is getting very dark,' and he soon afterwards expired. The distress created, by this sad event, throughout the station was great. It is said, that 'there was not a dry eye in cantonments, from the Commanding Officer's down to the youngest lad's in the regiment.' Captain Lumsden has left a widow, and a young infant a few weeks old.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 13.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

We lament to have to record a sad and fatal accident which occurred at the Mint yesterday afternoon. A mechanic of the name of *George Teague* (if we spell it rightly) was found near the great fly wheel dead, with one side of the head completely smashed off. The room in which the wheel works is a dark one and it is not known whether he may have fallen asleep, and thus his head got too near the wheel, or whether he might have dropped an eight anna piece (as one was found there) and in groping about for it, came into the fatal contact. There will of course be a Coroner's Jury, and we would suggest that the room be lamp lighted for the future, as well as any other dark places that there may be near dangerous parts of the machinery—Englishman, October 13.

AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

A correspondent at Allahabad has furnished us with the following particulars of an awful catastrophe, attended with the loss of many lives, that occurred on the 15th instant, at the station. It appears that one of the powder magazines, near the Jamna gate of the fort, was undergoing repair, prior to the reception of a quantity of gunpowder that was expected from the Presidency. A number of workmen, consisting of carpenters, bricklayers, coolies &c. were engaged on the work, and on the afternoon of the above day, at about half pasi 4 o'clock, a violent explosion took place, resembling the sound of a violey of musketry at a distance Shortly afterwards, volumes of smoke were observable, and it was immediately conjectured that the magazine, situated as already described, was blown up. A large concourse pf persons, including the garrison non-commissioned staff, hastened to the spot, and the scene witnessed baffles all description. Water was readily procured to extinguish any fire that might remain, and no less than fifteen persons, some quite dead, others so injured as to render medical and futile, were taken out of the ruins. No information has as yet been obtained as to the origin of the accident, but the following is most current and seems to be correct. It appears that in the magazine there is a wooden flooring on which the barrels of gunpowder used to be placed. It is supposed that in the act of rolling the barrels into and out of the place, portions of powder used to fall out, and into the crevices of the flooring; where it has been collecting for an indefinite period, perhaps many years, and that one of the workmen must have been smoking in the magazine, and while so doing a spark of fire from his *chillum* fell on the powder which caused its ignition. So great the was explosion that a great portion of the massive masonry was blown away and some of the workmen hurled through the wall.

A Court of Inquiry was assembled at the Main Guard in the fort on the morning following the disaster, but we believe no positive in formation was clicited, as it is more than probable that the auther fell a victain to his carelesness—Ibid.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

We understand that the arrangements to be put in force, for the strengthening of the Arracan frontier, are different from those originally intended. The detachment of the 68th at Chittagong are to stand fast, and the 47th are to proceed direct to Khyook Phyoo. The Artillery details, under Capt. Boileau, proceed with Capt. Bogle, in the *Sea Horse*, on Wednesday or Thursday. Lieut. Whedright, of the Artillery, proceeds also with the party, to take charge of the guns, attached to the Arracan Local Battalion.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 11.

FEROZEPORE.

The following is our latest intelligence on the state of affairs in the Punjaub, extracted from a Ferozepore letter, bearing date 28th ultimo :—

"Shere Sing is making great preparations for the celebration of the Dussera, though it is not yet known where the *tumasha* is to take place; some say at Umritsur, as in former years; others, at a place called Meean Meer Sabib, about three kos from Lahore, and, others again say, that Kyrpore (almost immediately on the river) has been selected General Court's brigade, consisting of four regiments and twenty five guns, has been ordered to form a cautonment at Kyrpore: whether this is a temporary measure or a permanent one is not yet known. General Muhtab Sing received orders on the 18th, and started the following day from Peshawur, with his brigade, consisting of six regiments and forty guns. What the cause of this move is, remains a secret. Shere Sing went on the 18th on a visit to Rajah Dhyan Sing. Sirdar Bishen Sing, who was sent, some time back, against Sirdar Jwalla Sing, Governor of the fort of Shikarpoor, with orders to bring the latter to Shere Sing, dead or alive, has succeeded in taking the fort and killing the Governor, whose son has been also taken and is in confinement. No orders have yet been received regarding the lad. Shere Sing still continues to patronize Shahbillawul—it is his chief residence. Very favorable reports have been transmitted by Shah-zadah Purtab Sing, Governor of Cashmere, of the state of his province. The Hazarce tribe are almost subdued, and it] is hopped that the only remaining one, which is still refractory, viz. the Yoomizyes, will speedily be brought round. Lieutenant Cunningham has been ordered to furnish himself, at Government expense, with Numdah tents, in the country through wherein he is going to travel is covered with snow, during the month of November, December, January and February. It is said, that this officer is to proceed as far as a place called Leh or Ludduck, near which 300 Sikhs routed ten times that number of Thibetians! a second battle of Assaye! No doubt the Lahore government will clandestinely put as many obstacles in Lieut. C's way as possible. A detail of horse artillery arrived here yesterday, but what the strength of it is, or where it came from, is unknown to me, for no mention was made of either in Station orders.."—*Ibid.*

THE PRINSEP TESTIMONIAL.

We understand that it is intended to reconstruct the Prinsep Testimonial Ghaut in the Ionic in place of the Doric Order; the ends are to be supported by columns with Pladium Doors at each side, which will obviate the objections made to the ends of the former design.

With a view to economy, owing to the loss in taking down the former structure, and the additional expense of carrying the steps down to the water's edge. the new building is to be erected by the Garrsion Engineer's department, Messrs. Burn and Co. the builders first employed having most willingly acceded to the new arrangements, for which, and with the work so far as conduced by them, the committee have expressed themselves every way satisfied.—Englishman, Oct. 12

A BENEVOLENT OFFICER.

We understand that a distinguished military Officer, high in the service, has proffered a thousand

* Details from Loodianah to man the guns at Ferozepore —Ed.

rupees towards improving the Lines of the 41st Regiment N. I. and rendering them more comfortable for the sepoys and their families. It is disgraceful to the Government that any necessity should exist for such an exercise of private benevolence.—*Athenæum, Oct.* 16.

DEATH OF LIEUT FAST.

We regret to announce the death at Coimbatore on the 11th instant, of Lieut FAST, of the Engineers, Acting Civil Engineer of the 7th Division, an Officer of talent and devoted to his profession.

Lieut. FAST's name will long be remembered as the projector of that splendid Ghaut leading from Markaram, Coorg, towards Mangalore on the Western Coast. The "Sumpajee Ghaut" and the beautiful road from its foot to Mangalore are alike honorable to the Government, and to those who were fortunate enough to be employed in their formation. The former was entirely marked out by Lieut. FAST himself and almost wholly executed under his immediate superintendence, while the latter was for the most part directed by him. The death of this promising young Officer is a serious loss to the service and a source of sincere regret to his brother officers and friends.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from Kamptee that the 38th Foot have lost many men lately, it is supposed from the change of climate caused by the breaking up of the monsoon. We are sorry to find that Colonel Macleod has reason to regret his imprudent attempt to pass the Nirmul Jungle at this unhealthy season; a severe attack of fever having compelled him to return to Secunderabad. Veterinary Surgeon Collins who has been dangerously ill, as also Quarter Master O'Brien of H. M. 39th are on their way to the Presidency on sick certificate.—*U. S. Gazette, Oct.* 15.

SUTTEE AT JALNAH.

We are surprised to learn from a Correspondent at Jalnah that a Suttee was perpetrated at that Station on the 1st instant. We presume however that this revolting scene could not have taken place within the limits of the cantonment, since the British authorities would doubtless have interfered to prevent such an infringement of what, thanks to our late Governor General, has become the law of the land, tho' unable beyond their own lines to offer any direct interference with the Nizam's subjects!

The particulars of this atrocious ceremony we give in the words of our Correspondent as follows:—

"A rich Brahmin died (I believe) on the 30th Ultimo and on the following morning it was bruited that a Suttee would take place in the course of the day, the Widow of the deceased having by the advice of the Brahmins determined on sacrificing herself on the funeral pyle of her husband. I attended the dreadful spectacle which was conducted much as described by those who have witnessed the like before.

About three thousand persons were congregated on the occasion. The widow walked round amongst them distributing her valuables as she passed and salaaming to the assembled persons. She then walked to the pile of wood, &c. and seating herself on it requested to have her husband's head placed in her lap, but this was denied her and the poor victim was forced to lay herself down by the side of the Corpse. The attendant Brahmins however told her not to attempt the sacrifice if she did not feel equal to support the torture. Her resolution was though unchangeable and she repeated that it was her determination to be a Suttee and that she had no fear of the agony attendant thereon. The woman was then warned against attempting to escape from the pile after the fire should be lighted, as she would be instantly thrown back into the flames by the attendant priests. The wretches were, however, saved all trouble on this particular as the poor creature under the extremity of torture made not an effect even to rise and only screamed out "my God," "my God" until past utterance. Such was the scene enacted at Julnah on the 1st Instant. A scene disgraceful to the Government that can even give its tacit countenance to such deeds of atrocity!"—Ibid.

27. A Coroner's Jury was yesterday sitting to enquire into the death of the chief mate of the Barque *Abeona*, of Liverpool, in the harbour, who died suddenly on Monday night. Verdict: died from a fit of Apoplexy, caused by excessive drinking.

We hear that an application is about to be made to the Supreme Court for the release on 3rd November next, of Fre Miguel Antonio, who is confined in the gaol of Bombay, for a contempt of the order of the Supreme Court in the matter of the marriage of a Portuguese minor. The Friar made an affidavit on 24th June which was critically examined and its contents refuted by our Portuguese contemporary. The Friar has since made a second affidavit, declaring that he had never given any instructions for his first affidavit, although he signed the draft drawn up and taken to him by Mr. Leech. The Reverend Vicar General in his subsequent affidavit declares that in the former one he did not intend to offer any insult to the Honorable Court to merit its censure. But if at a tea party, and in the presence of several respectable persons, scornfully tearing to pieces the order of the Court prohibiting the marriage, on the evening of its receipt, and marrying the parties on the following morning be not a contempt, we know not what will amount to a contempt of Court. Had the worthy Friar torn up the articles of the Council of Trent, he would have been guilty of a contempt beyond the power of His Holiness the Pope to pass over or forgive, and would have been delivered over to the officials of Tartarus to be dealt with accordingly.

We learn from our Hursole correspondent that not far distant from that place "a battle" is about to be fought in the usual manner, when the subjects of one Thakoor or Chief cannot obtain redress from another Thakoor for certain injuries done. It seems that an inhabitant (a Bhungee) of a place called Boorga was killed by the Thakoor of Rakhyal. For this crime the people of Boorga have plundered the crops in the fields of the Thakoor of Rakhyal, and the inhabitants of the latter place returned the compliment in like manner. When the Thakoor or Chief of Boorga heard that one of his subjects had been murdered, he took off his turban and dashing it upon the ground, declared that he would avenge the death of the Bhungee before his turban was replaced. The day fixed for this battle we have not yet been informed, but both parties are ready for the fight and have prepared guns, bows, arrows and sharp swords.

The Thakoors of Antrollee have also had some difference about the division of the village, and very properly thinking that peace is the only thing worth fighting for, intend to dispute sword to sword, about a piece of ground claimed by each as his right.

From the same source we also learn that that a large Royal Tiger had been shot in Casseekal Nullah (a notorious resort for Tigers) on the road from Hursole to Baroda. The animal was shot by several Sepoys of the Seebunder of Amalyara.

Molla Faiz Moohumud Khan, of whom we have before spoken, suddenly and silently "cut" from Hursole and made the best use of his heels which took him to Ahmedabad, where he is living with a woman of ill fame.

Our attention still continues directed towards Scinde and its adjuncts, which appear at all times fertile for rebellion. We had entertained a hope that our troops would shortly have been withdrawn from the trying and unhealthy climate to which they have so long been exposed. Recent intelligence however intimates that their stay west of the Indus, will be a protracted one and fraught with still greater difficulties to the troops, whose expectations to be relieved have so often been in the sequel groundless, that, despair is working its sad influence amongst them, and diseases become more prevalent. Another movement is about to be made in the direction of Candahar or Herat. The 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Her Majesty's 40th Regiment and some Horse Artillery from Quetta, are under orders to proceed to Candahar, and from thence to some other place not yet known. The Bengal and Shah Soojah's troops are of sufficient amount to crush any rebellious insurrection or outbreak that may take place between Cabool and Candahar. The late defeat of Aktar Khan will have taught the Affghans a severe lesson, and, with such an example before them, it would be madness in them after so signal a defeat to attempt anything against us, at least so long as we can command the plains, where our guns are a fearful odds against them. It is only by adopting the Scinde Hill Tribes mode of fighting, or that employed by the Wynaad insurgents, that will at all annoy British disciplined troops, although if they take advantage of their geographical prospects they may play the same "Hide and seek" game as the Murries are now doing. It is fair to suppose, from the present state of Affghanistan, and the amount of troops already there, the destination of the Bombay Troops seemingly going to Candahar is not for that quarter; but their services may be required at Herat. The Heavy Battery which was sent to Sukker from Bombay and intended for Herat, it appears is not to go; and this strengthens the report that Kumsunt *has* applied to our Government for assistance to eject Yar Mahomed, his prime minister and master. If this be really the case, the gates of Herat will of course be thrown open to admit our troops; and it is to be hoped that when once in possession of such a desideratum, it will be garrisoned by our troops, and henceforth be taken under our protection.

Our correspondent at Sukkur observes that the company of Bengal Artillery left Ferozepore on the 16th ultimo, and was looked for at Sukker every day. The 2nd Grenadier Regiment was to leave Sukker on the 12th inst. for Tatta. Lieutenant Hill very properly was sent out to survey the road as far as Jeeysonlamere, it being feared that water would not be procurable—this being the route laid down for the 2d Cavalry returning to Deesa.

We also learn on good authority that the Head Quarters of the Force were to have moved towards Dadar about the 10th inst., and that after arrangements had been entered into with the Hill Tribes, the whole of the Troops were to be withdrawn, with the exception of the 20th Regiment, which was intended to be stationed at Dadur. Her Majesty's 41st Regiment cannot return to India by the Soorneanee route, in consequence of the Commissariat being deficient of carriages. The Commissariat is by no means in a condition to stand the indents attendant upon another campaign or even to convey the Troops to India. Ten thousand Camels and two thousand Bullocks, were all that the Commissariat could muster in January last; what is now to be done Heaven only knows. At the time of our correspondent's writing, there were 3000 to 4000 contract camels engaged, conveying grain for the use of the Army.

The Pay Office at Sukker is to be abolished, and Captain Hunter, we believe, is appointed Paymaster to the whole of Scinde. At the date of our correspondent's letter, Sukker is described as quiet, and the weather temperate—"just passable."

SHIP ACCIDENT.

The Ship *Union*, Capt. Surflen, bound to the Mauritius, when dropping down yesterday morning to Cooley Bazar, fell athwart hawse the Ship *Justina*, Capt. Loader; the latter vessel losing thereby an anchor and cable, and the former sustaining such damage as to cause her some detention.—Star, Oct. 14.

THEFT ON THE RIVER.

Thefts still continue to be committed on the river, and are no doubt daily done so with impunity. The day before yesterday Mohomed Ally attached to No. 2, chowkee boat, on approaching a bhur, observed the Manjee of it, named Shark Kalachand, throw overboard two bags, contents unknown. This occurred at about 5 o'clock in the evening, opposite to the Armenian Ghaut. The man was apprehended and taken to the Police before the Chief Magistrate, but for want of sufficient proof, the bags having sunk, he got off *scot-free*.

It has now been discovered through the activity of Mr. R. Torrens, the Magistrate of the Twenty four Purgunnahs, that Seebpore is the rendezvous of the thieves, where they sell and share their spoil.

Since writing the above another case of theft on the river was brought to the notice of the Chief Magistrate. It appears that Messrs. Owen and Brothers are landing some pepper from the *Harlequin* anchored off Baboo's Ghaut. As it was late, one of the bhurs which had a quantity on board brought to at the Baboo's Ghaut; at about 9 o'clock the Churrundaur who had charge of the pepper observed one of the boatmen cutting one of the bags and abstracting some pepper. Being alone he was afraid to tell the man any thing for fear of being mal-treated. The following morning the bhur proceeded to the Custom House Ghaut, where the Churrundaur accused the boatman of theft, whereupon he (the boatman) and the rest of the crew gave him a sound thrashing. The man reported the circumstance to Messrs. Owen and Brothers, who soon had the boatmen taken into custody.

The result will be given—Ibid.

SYDNEY.

PRAYER FOR MORE CONVICTS.

We say, then, to the people of New South Wales pray for a revival of the supply of convicts—leave it to Major Mudie, and such as he, to refuse them when they are to be had—they perhaps are conscious of sound reasons for doing so—but be not you so simple as to quarrel with your bread and butter, for fantastical sophisms, which, by your own experience, you know to be untenable. The British Government will gladly listen to your request—the House of Commons have already expressed their opinion by leaving the Government in a minority of twenty-one—and Lord John Russell only wants a little encouragment—a specious excuse for rejecting all the foolish crudities—all the palatable and indigestible fallacies with which the Archbishop of Dublin, Molesworth, and the rest of the squad, have crammed him.—Sydney Gazette, Aug. 17.

The Strathisla arrived from Hobart Town on Sunday last with 3,400 bags of wheat. The Countess of Minto, from Leith, 1st of April, had arrived there on the 1st instant, with merchandise and the following passengers. Mr. Wm. Blair, Mr. John Blair, Mr. Samuel Glass and Miss Mary Glass. The barque Shepherdess, Capt Poole, from London, 6th of April, with a general cargo had also arrived. Passenger—Mr Dana. The Countess of Minto and Sisters were to sail in a few days after the Strathisla, for this port.

The James, from New Zealand, reports the Skerne being laid on at Hokianga to Sydney. The Chelydra was to proceed from Hokianga to Suckland. The James spoke the Sir John Falstaff off Hokianga, bound for that port.

The Sarah Bell, a new brig, of upwards of 200 tons burden, and built expressly for the Australian trade by her owner. Captain Bell, is we perceive, laid on at Hull for this port.

The George Fyfe arrived from Port Phillip yesterday afternoon, with sundries. The ship England had sailed for this port with part of her original cargo and 17 passengers in the steerage. The William, Abrams Westminster, Strotheden, Australasian Packet and Lady of St Kilda were laid on for Sydney, to sail in a few days after the George Fyfe.

The Munford, schooner, arrived yesterday morning from Manilla, with 7625 bags of sugar, 20 cases of cigar and 7 chests of tea. The Sicilian and Fair Barbadion were laid on at Manilla for Sydney. The Symmetry and Susan for London, and the Clerinda for Singapore. The Merope, whaler, Capt. Blaxland, was spoken on the 27th May, in the Straits of Mindora, with 1150 barrels sperm oil out 13 months—she was in company with the Marshall Bennett, whaler, out 11 months, with 900 barrels sperm. The Margaret was also spoken, homeward bound, with a full cargo, out 23 months.—*Ibid.*

28. Our worthy Puisne Judge, Sir Erskine Perry we understand, proceeds by the *Prince Regent* yacht in the course of a few days to Calcutta—his recent affliction has tended so materially to impair his constitution, that a change has been pronounced indispensably necessary to restore him once more to sound health—we wish his Lordship a pleasant passage, and above all a speedy return to his numerous friends and acquaintances at the Presidency.

There have been several applications, as we are informed, for passages to Calcutta by the yacht; but her size and accommodation unfortunately, will not we fear, admit of her conveying above half a dozen, should Government allow, even this small number to proceed on her.

We are happy to learn that notwithstanding existing regulations to the contrary, Government has made a considerable grant of land to a Medical Officer of this Establishment, for the purpose of manufacturing Sugar. The site of his intended Plantation is at Hewra, near Poona—So anxious is the gentleman in question to adopt every means likely to further his object, that we hear, he has ordered the requisite machinery from England, and holds out liberal encouragement to any who can undertake to manage such a concern upon practical and profitable principles—We hope that this is but the first step in which enterprising gentlemen similarly blessed with capital and scientific requirements will bring both to aid in developing the resources of this side of India—Should these remarks meet the eye of the learned speculator, he may be assured that experienced men every way fitted for his purpose, whether as regards a knowledge of manufacturing Sugar, or the languages of India, may be had from the Mauritius, where the abolition of slavery, and the irregularities of the labourers imported from India have thrown many conversant with the management of Estates into the difficulties shared by their employers.

A Mussoolman named Mullick Abdool Russool, a native of Randare, about three miles from Surat, who was employed as Carkoon in the Customhouse at the Presidency, has been imprisoned under charges of embezzlement and receiving bribes—He is consequently dismissed from the Government Service.

A Letter from Surat, dated the 19th instant, says that upon the preceding night, the rain poured down in torrents from 9 P. M. till the following day.—This, it was feared would injure the crops.—*Chabook, October 24th.*

NEW ZEALAND.

By the recent arrivals, we have received copies of the Government Gazette, published at Korrorreka, and of the New Zealand Herald published at Auckland, he seat of government, and projected capital of New Zealand; these papers contain no intelligence of very great importance, but for the satisfaction of our readers, we cull the following summary:—

Legislative Council.—His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial Treasurer, and the three senior Justices of the Peace, nominated as such in any commission of the peace to be issued by His Excellency the Governor.—Herald.

We cannot avoid noticing the princely sum which has been subscribed by the Honorable W. Shortland, Esq. Colonial Secretary, towards the erection af an Episcopalian church at Auckland, namely £59.

The election of Directors for the Bank of New Zealand takes place to-day at 12 o'clock. The following gentlemen have offered themselves as candidates, viz:—James R. Cleudon M. L. C., Henry Thompson, John Scot, James Busby, and William Wilson Esq.—The latter gentleman, the best accountant in New Zealand, and we may add, one of the best men of business, a favorite candidate.

His Excellency, Mr. Shortland, and a select party visited the yatch Albatross on Tuesday, 8th July, and were received by John Blabkett, Esq., the owner. After inspecting this beautiful little vessel and partaking of some refreshments, the party returned to Government House, highly pleased with their visit.—G. Gazette.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Coroners and health officers, in their respective districts:—John Johnson, Esq. M. D., Auckland, William Davies, Esq., M. D., Port Nicholson, John Fitzgerald, Esq.—G. Gazette.

Mr. William Wilson sold by auction, on the 7th July, 1841, 25 horses which were imported in the Sourabaya, from Valparaiso, and realised the sum of £647, being an average of nearly £26.

We understand that a sperm whale fishery has been established at Auckland, with a capital of £6,400.—A great demand exists at Auckland for bricklayers, shoemakers, and tradesmen of every description.

We do not believe that, in the History of the British Colonies, any new settlement ever engaged so much attention or attracted to its shores in a short space of time, so numerous, enterprising, and wealthy a body of emigrants, as those who have established themselves in these Islands.—New Zealand Herald.

List of Government Officers.—Willoughby Shortland, Esq. Colonial Secretary; Francis Fisher, Esq., Attorney General, George Cooper, Esq. Collector of Customs, Treasurer, and Receiver General; Fellon Mathew Esq. Surveyor-General; James Coates Esq., Clerk to the Councils; George Clerk, Esq., Protector of Aborigines; Henry Tucker, Esq., Colonial Storekeeper; Wm. Mason, Esq.; Superintendent of Public Works; John Johnson, Esq., Colonial Surgeon; David Rough, Esq., Harbour Master (Auckland); Thomas Paton, Esq. Postmaster.

Private Secretary.—Edward Shortland, Esq. M. A.

Commissioners of Claims to Grants of Land—Mathew Richmond Esq. and Edward Lee Godfrey Esq.

Sheriff.—James Coates, Esq. J. P.

Registrar.—Robert A. Fitzgerald, Esq. J. P.

Health Officers.—John Johnson, Esq. M. D. Auckland; William Davies, Esq. M. D. Bay of Islands, and John Fitzgerald, Esq. M. D. Port Nicholson.

Scarcity of Labour.—The greatest of the Colonists now is, a steady influx of skilful and industrious labourers and artizans; and, we trust, this pressing want will meet with the attention of the Home Government. Good and steady workmen from the neighbouring settlements and colonies, have discovered that here they meet, not only with the most permanent, but the most lucrative occupation; their wages averaging frem 10s. to 15s per day. In almost all the manufacturing towns, and also in many of the rural districts of the United Kingdom, thousands of skilful and industrious people are wanting employ. By a well directed system of emigration, and a proper, but not exaggerated, statement of the prospects of success that await them here, they might be induced, on being provided with a free passage to emigrate to this colony. Such measures, with immediate sale of country land, so that agriculturalists may, at once locate as they arrive—will very soon bring the Colony into abundant and profitable production, rendering the necessaries of life cheap and plentiful.—New Zealand Gazette.

29. The *Englishman* mentions the arrival of the Admiral and Commander in Chief of the King of Joanna.

The Madras U. S. Gazette states that some differences have arisen in the Sudder Adawlut, which arose from one of the judges entering a protest against a decision of his compeers. The matter was referred to Government, and in reply the Judges were admonished to pull better together for the future.

ARRIVAL OF A JOANESE ADMIRAL.

We understand that late last night, and most unexpectedly, arrived in Town His Excellency the Admiral and Naval Commander-in-Chief———of the King of Johanna. But as there are, we believe, two Soi-disant Kings of Johanna, viz.

'A Lion and an Unicorn a-fighting for the Crown,'

and as we are not yet aware on the part of which of their august Majesties His Excellency may have come, or whether merely to do a little business on his account, we are unable, (even if we should otherwise feel ourselves authorized to do so) to reveal the details of the projected negotiations; but we may say without fear of contradiction or betrayal of confidence, that the general object of the Joanna wallah (like that of many other of H. B. M.'s allies, not excepting Shah Soojah, but exclusive of Tharawadie) is a requisition *for aid in troops and money.—Englishman, Oct.* 15.

LAUNCH OF THE JOHN BRIGHTMAN.

The launch of the above named vessel took place yesterday at Capt. Oake's Yard, Howrah. It has been our good fortune to be present more than once on a similar occasion, it has likewise been our pleasing duty to notice the regular and punctual manner in which the business there is always conducted. As usual there was *no Screw loose* and the 'JOHN BRIGHTMAN' glided not into the Watlers *Blue* but into the pellucid Hooghly. She has all the requisite qualifications to ensure speed with profit, and is call'd after Mr. John Brightman, of the highly respectable firm of that name London; she will be commanded by Capt. Viall under whose immediate superintendance she was built. The following are her dimensions: length between perpendiculars 111 feet 6 inches over all 119 feet, extreme beam below *bends* 27 feet 6 inches, depths from upper deck to limber streak

17 feet 2 inches. Builders tonnage 304 tons, tonnage by act 404. Her Keel was laid in March this year; the gallant Barque received her name from Mrs. E. Brightman and Mrs. Viall, both ladies *cracked* their bottles together, and after a most successful launch, came a most successful tiffin provided by D. Wilson and Co., who loaded the table with dishes that might have served for a voyage of 6 months. We likewise heard an order given for a plentiful supply of Champagne and other good things to be sent on board to those whose duty in securing the vessel at her moorings prevented their joining the festive board on shore. Prosperity and success to the ship having been drank, with the health of the Captain, Owners, Mrs, Brigthman and the ladies, the party broke up highly pleased with the launch and their entertainment: in conclusion, we have only to remark that greater care was taken than usual, in the erection of the platforms for the reception of the Company, so that our appetite was not distroyed by a previous fear of breaking our necks. -- *Ibid.*

MILITARY ITEM.

A Detachment of H. M.'s 50th Regt. under Major Serjeantson, and another under Captain Petit, were to embark this morning on the *Roberts* and the *Tuetis*. The Head Quarters of the Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Anderson embark on Monday in the *India* steamer.-- *Ibid.*

TRIP TO SUEZ.

The *India* and *Roberts* having been taken up by Government, we find that a charter has been made of the fine ship *Bangalore*, now on her first voyage, to proceed hence to Suez on the 20th November, touching at Cosseir. Captain Smith is now fitting her up in every respect to the finest London passenger ship. She will accomodate about 25 in her poop and lower deck cabins. As she will rerurn direct from Suez to Calcutta, it affords an excellent opportunity for Overland Travellers to Bengal.—Englishman Oct. 16

RUMOURS AT CABOOL.

Letters from Ferozepore of the 3d instant, report all that part of the political horizon to continue cloudless, and mention no local incident save that the 2nd Light Infantry have received orders to escort the Commander-in-chief to Loodianah (whence His Excellency and Staff proceed to Simla) and then to go on to Ferozepore instead of the 1st Light Infantry. The *rumours* there are that General Lumley has been offered the political and military control in Affghanistan; that the 64th and 53d regiments are to be stationed at Peshawer: and that the Shah's Force is to be encreased by six regiments and the regulars withdrawn, The first and second of these are, we can venture to assure our readers, the merest fabrications, though we know that the annexation of Peshawer to Cabool has long been a favourite contemplation of the Envoy's (just like the conquest of Herat!) and it is not improbable that his speculations on the measure, to those about him, may be the groundwork of a rumour which will be belived by many political observers, who deem themselves very sagacious and well informed, in England! As to the report regarding the augmentation of the Shah's Force, we have already said that we have sufficient knowledge, derived from very good authority, of the Cabinet *opinion* at Cabul, that the regular troops could be spared, but we have not yet cut-selves come round to that way of thinking, though we consider that the time is not for distant when the Shah's own troops (we mean those called the Shah's Force) augmented according to circumstances, will suffice to maintain his authority, and when fiscal and other statistic settlements will have introduced, for the first time there internal order and progressive prosperity.—*Ibid.*

THE BURMESE.

The *Moulmein Chronicle* of the 15th September received last week contains some observations on an article which appeared in this journal soue weeks since on the improbability of Tharawaddy's journey to Rangoon, being dictated by hostile intentions. The subject is one of increasing importance, and as our contemporary may be supposed to represent the feelings which prevail at the seat of local authority, his observations possess a superior interest. The drift of his argument appears to be, that the King of Burmah is not humbled by the reverses of the last war; and that finding our troops and ships engaged in a distant expedition, he concludes that the present is the time for a successful trial of strength with us. The impression which the perusal of the article leaves on the mind is, that in the judgement of those whose opinions may be supposed to influence the Chronicle, a war is all but inevitable. If such be the feelings at Moulmein, the probability of a war is greatly increased. If Tharawaddy was animated by the most pacific intentions, still the presence of so large a force in the neighbourhood of our own provinces, on the right hand and on the left, is likely to give rise to events which might easily be turned into occasions for a war. To avoid hostilities in these circumstances will require no small measure of prudence and discretion. But if at this crisis, there exists at Moulmein a disposition to suppose that war is undoubtedly the object of the King, it is an unfortunate circumstance; for in that case nothing would be wanting to render a war inevitable, but a gentle predilection for it, and an inkling for the territorial advantages which it might eventually yield.

The *Chronicle* dissects our reasons against the probability of warlike intentions in these movements of the King, and finds them utterly groundless. "Our opinions are dogmatic, and our reasoning weak." The first reason is said to be "regular John Bull reasoning," though the Editor has not thought it necessary to shew how the nationality of the reasoning affects its strength. The second reason he "cannot understand." The third reason, "beats cock fighting;" and this we must, in our turn, confess that we cannot understand.

We alledged that the Burmese had been sufficiently humbled and *cowed* during the last war to render their new King, who was actively engaged in it, utterly averse to the idea of a second trial of strength. Such we believe is the impression of all those who have had an opportunity of forming a correct and impartial opinions of his views. When he came to the throne, he blustered and vapored, and yet did nothing, though at the time when his inflation was at the fullest, he knew that our armies were occupied beyond the Indus, and that we were threatened by Nepaul. His treatment of Col. Burney we do not take as any indication of a disposition to hazard another war. He was anxious to enjoy an exemption from the barbarian eye we had fixed in his capital, partly from national, but infinitely more from personal consideration; and he did every thing short of actual violence to induce the Colonel to retire.

His non-reception of Col. Benson, is no indication that his contempt for us had mastered the salutary dread which the last war inspired. We very much quest on whether he would have treated him with neglect, if he had not positively known that the British Government would not resent it by a declaration of war. Through the treachery of the clerks in the public offices in Calcutta, he had obtained copies of the official correspondence of Government with its representative; and had thereby been put in possession of the fact that the Governor General was by no means disposed to involve the two countries in war, simply because our Resident was not allowed to continue at the Capital. So complete indeed was the access which Tharawaddy had obtained to our own secrets of state, through means of his golden key, that the contents of of a letter which the Resident never received, were fully known in his Cabinet; and it was subsequently discovered that the letter had been actually sent to Kedgeree, but on the the day of its despatch, the arrival of other intelligence had led to its being recalled. The treatment of Col. Benson cannot, therefore, be taken as any proof that the impressions left by the last war had worn off; because the King knew from the despatches thus urreptiously obtained, how far he might go with impunity.

The second reason, which our Maulmein contemporary cannot understand, we will explain for his benefit, by stating that if the King was bent on a war, he would not be likely to bring his troops so near the sea. Tharawaddy has some military experience and some remembrance of the events of the last war; and he must know the extreme difficulty we experienced in getting up to the capital. It appears unlikely then, if he intended a war, that he should concentrate all his forces in a position so easily assailable from the sea, on the one hand, and from Arracan on the other. This would be to stake his throne on a single throw; for any appearance of retreating before the English to the old capital, would be likely to shake the allegiance of his new subjects somewhat severely. It is true that if his object were war, it would be necessary that he should bring his troops down to the scene of hostilities; yet it is not to be supposed that he would even in that case assemble his whole force in so vulnerable a position as Rangoon, without any reserve, or any means of retreat in case of defeat.

Since our article was written, there has been a further corroboration of the view which we took of the affair, in the fact that Tharawaddy has in a measure transplanted the capital itself to Rangoon, and brought with him his whole family, men and women, children and all. And though it is true, that he has with him the largest and best appointed army which the country has seen for many years, he did not detach any portion of it, as he came down, to occupy the ill defended province of Arracan. Had he been about to enter the lists with us, in a blind confidence on the strength of his army, a portion of it would have been destined to the conquest of Arracan; and the most favourable time for securing that object would have been the present moment, when the province is known to be comparatively destitute of troops.

Our third reason, which is said to 'beat cock fighting,' was that Tharawaddy knew that we had a large force both of troops and ships already at sea, and that he might expect a portion of it to be directed against his dominions in case of a war. We have the authority of those who are supposed to know something of his sentiments, that the dread of such an event was repeatedly expressed by him before he left Ava; nor was the dread unreasonable. He has doubtless heard of our successes in China from time to time; and the report has been confirmed by the entreaties addressed to him by the Emperor, who is alledged to have demanded his assistance to combat the 'white monster;' a confession of weakness in the Lord Paramount of Eastern Asia, which was likely to strengthen rather than weaken Tharawaddy's apprehension of our power.

In thus weighing the probability of his provoking or not, a war with the English, it must however be remembered, that circumstances beyond his control may hasten it. His own people and princes are doubtless eager for a war, and have boundless confidence in the strength of their armies. A vast force has been collected at Rangoon, and aggressions *may* be committed on the Arracan and Moulmein frontier; and though they may be made without the King's knowledge or even wish, they would assuredly be ascribed to his own hostile designs. If force be repelled by force, a war is the consequence. If an explanation be demanded, it is more likely to be unsatisfactory than the reverse; and a resort must still be made to the *ultimo ratio* of nations. The times are ticklish, and this Government has therefore acted with much wisdom in strengthening our own positions by additional troops, and urging on those precautionary measures which the posture of affairs demands. A war is, of all things, to be avoided; for under existing circumstances, it must be followed almost immediately by one with Nepaul. The strength of Government, both in men and money, must then be taxed to its fullest extent; the resources of the next age must be anticipated by a new loan; and the era of local improvement indefinitely postponed.—Friend of India, October 14.

THE SUDDER ADAWLUT.

We understand that the business of the Suddur Udalut has been somewhat interrupted of late by so serious a difference amongst the Judges that a reference to Government was resorted to. The cause of disagreement was, we understand, a protest made by one of the Judges against a decision of the other two; since which occurrence it is said that the Court has not met to decide on any Case; the Government in reply to the reference made, have, we hear, recommended the Judges to pull more amicably together in future, for the better furtherance of the interests of the State.—*U. S. Gazette, Oct.* 19.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Correspondent at Belgaum mentions a melancholy and fatal accident which occurred there on the evening of the 5th instant, when an unfortunate Gunner of the Artillery who had been out all day with some of his comrades, fell into a Bowry and was drowned. It appears that the man when last seen alive, was seated on the parapet wall of the bowry smoking, and being much intoxicated, it is supposed that he overbalanced himself and fell in accidently. The body was buried the following evening, strange to say without any Court of Inquest having been thereon holden. —*Ibid*

We have received a rather severe lecturing, in the form of a letter, which we insert to-day, from our friend and Contemporary the *Jam i-Jamshud*. Coming from such a talented pen and authentic source, we insert the communication with much pleasure, not only from just and honorable feelings, but because the object of the remarks which appeared in the GAZETTE of Thursday last has been fully realized. We again repeat, what we then stated, that a report had gone abroad that the boy had been requested to assist in the interment of the body of a common sweeping woman or Purwarree. This report unanswered was as disgusting to the Parsees as it was injurious to the cause of Missions; and, therefore, called for the public contradiction which the Editor of the *Jam i-Jam-shud* has given to it We expressed in the strongest terms possible, our disbelief of the story, and sorry indeed would we be should it for a moment be thought that we had any other object in view than to elicit the truth and disabuse the public mind. Our contemporary altogether mistakes us if he supposes we believe the Parsees to be guilty of the crime of wholesale murder, said to be perpetrated at Nowsarie. This revolting charge has been a reported and oftold tale, and we know believed by many to be the case. Moreover the report however unfounded, however wanton or unjust, however opposed to the real urbane character of the Parsees, or injurious to the faith and practice of the disciples of Zoroaster, hitherto the report, we say, has not been contradicted or proved to be unfounded. Our friend Pestonjee Manockjee is the first Parsee who has come forward and challenged the establishing of the charge, and he deserves the best thanks of his community for having done so—at all events he has ours.

The excitement caused by the relapse of Sorabjee Cursetjee we admit is very great amongst the Christian community, especially as the *Oriental Christian Spectator* for the month of Ocoaber (just published) makes no mention of any such change, or even hints at the probability of the boy's rerembracing the Parsee faith. The *Christian Spectator* observes:—"The young Parsee inquirer, Sorabjee, who was mentioned in our May number as having *sought refuge* with the Missionaries of the English Church *from the violence of his countrymen*, was baptized on the 3rd instant in Byculiah Church, by the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson." This extract did not lead us to anticipate any change in the boy's sentiments. The words in italics we have marked ourselves, in order to shew the strong terms applied to the Parsees—terms which required, may even demanded some explanation from the Zoroastrian community—and also to prove (inferentially) that if such language was applied to the conduct of the Parsees at the time of the boy's conversion, they need not wonder that similar terms to what we have used are applied to the Parsees under present circumstances; and therefore in making known the report, we have given the Parsees an opportunity of pre-meeting the charges; and have no doubt, on investigation, their conduct well be proved justifiable and the injurious and cruel reflection be removed from the whole Parsee community.

Our friend and contemporary indulges too freely in unpalatable phrases, and deals too much in invectives—this has a tendency to produce an unfavorable impression on the reader as to the degree of credence his remarks are entitled to. Our readers we hope will consider that the effusion is from a native pen, and expresses with zeal, becoming a believer in Zertusht, the sentiments of a respectable and well educated disciple of Zoroaster. The statement of Sorabjee Cursetjee is now before the public, and we are happy that the Parsees themselves have removed the injurious reflection cast upon the Missionaries in the reported but unfounded cause of the boy's returning to the creed of his forefathers. It would however be highly interesting to know what proofs the boy had gathered to cause him to reject Christianity as a mere fabrication, and also, in what manner the American Missionary had deceived him. The boy states he knew little of the Christian Religion when he embraced it, and that five months study of Christian books increased rather than removed his doubts.—This makes the circumstance of his recent baptism more remarkable; and we are sure that had he not expressed his belief before and at the time of his baptism, this ordinance would not have been administered. It is said that the boy expected other things than those which accompany salvation, and finding that his expected, not promised, hopes were unrealized and unrealizable, he was induced to return to the elements of his own Religion, but whether this report be true or unfounded, it is not for us to determine; the matter must rest between that Great Being who judgeth all things and Sorabjee Cursetjee, who must account to His Maker for the accusing or excusing of his conscience in this, as in all other matters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am astonished, nay horror struck, at the false, perverted and unfounded information you have given in your to-day's issue of the circumstances which induced Sorabjee Cursetjee, a recent Convert to christianity to return to the religion of his forefathers, and in the bosom of his disconsolate family. Without losing a moment, I come forward in my own true name, and in the name of several of my Countrymen to correct your misstatements, refute your charges, and represent to you the facts of this occurence; and hope you will give insertion to this communication in your to-morrow's paper, in order that all doubt regarding this affair, may be cleared; the unfavorable impression produced on the minds of the public by your remarks, be immediately removed, and truth be brought to light.

The causes you have ascribed to my Countrymen, the Parsees, for Sorabjee's relapse and the story you have given about Nowsarie, are totally false and unfounded. As a public journalist you should not have indulged in such remarks without enquiring about the truth of the stories remarks that are not only unwarrantable and inexcusable, but exceedingly offensive to the Parsees, who are perfectly innocent of the charges you make against them in these words: "Thither (at Nowsarie) in days not very remote, were Parsee females suspected of violating the conjugal vow, conveyed; and although no positive proof could be had to that effect, generally supposed to have been murdered. May not the vindictive desire of checking proselytism tend to a renewal of these horrors."

You are quite wrong in asserting such palpable untruths, for which, although you suspect them, there is not the slightest foundation. I am authorized by several of my Countrymen, publicly to disavow any such wicked and cruel intentions as you have wantonly, unjustly and uncerimoniously ascribed to them. Such a horrible barbarity could never have entered their minds, even if the fixed principles of Nature were charged; and even if they had causes for the utmost resentment; their civil, pacific, kind and generous nature would never lead them into any such extremes of cruelty. Let me ask you Mr. Editor, what motive has induced you to be so very uncharitable as to levy such unfounded charges against my Countrymen, I demand an immediate explanation from you.

You express great ignorance on the Parsee religion when you assert that Nowsarie is the place that is regarded with veneration and sanctity by my Countrymen, from their having first settled in it on their landing in India. Let me assure you that this is not the case. Were you familiar with the history of the expatriation of the Parsees, you would not have deviated so much from the truth.

Having had several conversations with Sorabjee Cursetjee lately, I have had ample opportunities of judging the motives, which induced him to resign the Christian religion, which he had about five months ago embraced through the persuasion of the Reverend Mr. C. M. Valentine, the gentleman who baptised him, and with whom he had, up to this time, remained, night and day. I have in my to day's paper given in detail the reasons which induced Sorabjee to come back to his ancient faith,—reasons collected from my long and frequent conversation with him; but to clear the least shadow of a doubt in the matter, I have published, in this day's *Jam-i-Jamsheed*, a Goozerattee paper which I have the honor of editing, a document written by Sorabjee Cursetjee in his own handwriting, and bearing his own signature, in which he has explained the reasons which induced him to return to his faith and family. I have the original paper in my possession and have no objection to show it to you, to satisfy you or any other persons who might be curious about this transaction. This paper is a very important one, and proves all your lucubrations to be nonsensical and of no weight whatever; for in this document, which is in the original Goozerattee, Sorabjee Cursetjee addresses his Countrymen and the Reverend Mr. Valentine thus:

"My dear Countrymen and Zoroastrians.

"You must have heard that in the month of May last, owing to the instigation of some persons, I resigned our beloved religion, which the Creator sent to us thorugh the holy Zoroaster; and had embraced Christianity. Being convinced that the motives by which I was induced to abandon my pure faith, at length, betrayed me, I repented for my conduct and have now re-embraced my holy religion, and request the Almighty God to forgive me for my fault. I searched for the truths of Christianity and inspected the religious books on that faith during the last five months; but I could not discover the faith, nor did I succeed in finding the way to inherit paradise; but on the contrary, I perceived that I would be cast into hell if I professed that religion. I was little acquainted with the Christian religion at the time of my conversion, but I was led away by the kind assurances of an European in whom I placed great confidence, and who betrayed me. I now repent of it very much and beg you (Parsees) will excuse me the fault I have committed, and be kind to me."

To The Reverend Mr. VALENTINE.

"You were the instrument in converting me, and I placed implicit reliance on you and on whatever you said to me But I now repent of it exceedingly. I solicit you not to attempt to convert such young lads as I am, of imperfect understandings. While bidding you this my last adieu, I beg to say that I have forsaken all the knowledge and ideas you inculeated on me, and have embraced my own true religion.

"(Signed) Sorabjee Cursetjee Lungra.

"Bombay 26th, October 1841."

From the above paper which I have translated into English, and the original of which is now with me, the public will be convniced that no compulsion or force has been used, but that the return of Sorabjee Curretjee is a voluntary act of his own, and for which he gives the public his own rational reasons. With regard to your suspicions, regarding Sorabjee's being sent to Nowsaree, I beg to inform you, Mr. Editor, that as Sorabjee's relatives reside at Nowsarie which is his native city, he, himself, of his own free will and accord, is anxious to go and visit them. No other object is in contemplation, but this. The young lad is treated by the Parsees with great lenity and kindness, and the public need not entertain any apprehensions with regard to him. He is at liberty to go wherever he likes; and a few days ago at his own express desire the ceremonies of investing him with the Sudra & Kustee (badges of our religion) were formally performed, and he was admitted into the bosom of his religion as a welcome coutite guest, and firm believer in Zertusht.

With regard to the story, you relate in the name of the Parsees, that Sorabjee was desired "to assist in bearing the dead body of a Purwarree to the place of interment" and which measure, you say, caused his relapse, is untrue; and I beg you will correct it in your next issue. Not a single Parsee is of this opinion in Bombay. For further particulars, I refer you, and the enquiring public to my newspaper of this day's date where they will find all the real facts of this reconversion affair faithfully related.

I will also go to the length of vouching the truth of the abovementioned circumstances on oath, or of e making an affidavit to that effect. I challenge you to contradict (if you can) a single statement of mine.

The return of this lad has now cleared the mystery that hitherto hung over the illegal proceedings of Missionaries, and a great deal of valuable information will be gleaned from Sorabjee Cursetjee. I hope you will not fail to give insertion to this letter in your next.

I remain, Mr Editor,
Yours very obediently,
PESTONJEE MANOCKJEE,
Editor of the Jam-i-Jamsheed.

Bombay, 28th October 1841.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY FUNDS.

We are enabled to state that the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1841, has yielded a return of Rupees 35,680 to the credit of the Fund, and that the surplus Funds in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, exclusive of the above sum amount to about 27,000 Rupees, making a total of Rupees 62,680.

The Government of Bengal have directed the adjustment of the Lottery Accounts, and have assented to the appropriation of the delcared balance, as suggested by the Committee, to the works now in progress at Chaundpaul Ghaut.

The following is the state of the accounts—

ABSTRACT OF LOTTERY COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNT WITH GOVERNMENT.—11TH AUG. 1841.

Loan account borrowed	640000	0	0			
Repaid	468405	5	4			
Due of Principal Co's Rs.	171591	10	8			
Interest account when revised according to Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter 14th April 1840, intimated at	230000	0	0	401591	10	8

Value of Land Transferred to Govt. and made over to Calcutta Collector								
Price adjusted				205351	14	3		
Do. unadjusted								
Offered by a Native	4525	0	0					
8 Chittacks at Simla, say	100	0	0	4625	0	0	209976	14 3
Due to Government on Loan Co.' Rs.							191617	12 5
Due by Government Cash in the lands of Sub Treasurer, per account current 30th April, 1841				226591	15	6		
From which deduct Establishment for April, May, June and July 1841, say	4194	0	0					
Town Hall Assessment for 7 months	747	0	0					
Difference of Interest say	2300	0	0					
And other items unknown say.	733	3	1	7974	3	1	218617	12 5
Apparent Balance in favor of the Committee when accounts are adjusted Co.' Rs.							27000	0 0
Add net proceeds of 2d Calcutta Lottery of 1841							35680	0 0
Total Co's							62680	0 0

There is thus some prospect of important improvement being undertaken.—*Englishman, Oct.* 14.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT BY THE LANDED COMMUNITY.

We are given to understand by authority upon which we can confidently rely, that the native landholders are about to appeal to the Governor General of India in council soliciting the abrogation of the enactment passed by act of Parliament in October, 1838, and which came into operation on and from the lst of January 1839, which limited the amount of suits appealed from this country to England, to the trifling sum of ten thousand rupees, whereas by Regulation XVI. of 1797, it was formerly extended to forty thousand one hundred and three Rupees. The forming of the recent enactment has been productive of incalculable harm, by enabling an opulent and litigious disposition, to triumph over the indigent character, merely seeking his just rights. We refrain at present from entering into particulars. although perfectly competent to do so, but in terminating this short article, we would tersely enquire why this affair has not been placed in the management of of the Landholders' Society as involving it exclusively does the intersts of those whom they represent.—*Ibid.*

A BRUTAL ACT.

We have been informed by an eye-witness, of a disgraceful act of cruelty, which occurred in Hasting's Street on the evening of Thursday last. An individual, dressed in a blue cap and white jacket, was driving a shabby looking *teeka* Buggy at a quick pace, when he deliberately run over an unfortunate native, who was carrying a vessel of oil upon his head. He gave the man no warning of his approach, until it was too late to get out of his way, and immediately after the accident whipped up his horse, and escaped at a furious rate. The wretched creature was knocked down opposite the house of Carr, Tagore and Co., and Major Henderson, kindly and humanely procured assistance and had him carried off to the Native Hospital. Prior to this it was ascertained, that his right leg was severely fractured—both bones being broken a few inches above the ancle joint. The whole occurred at day light, and in the immediate vicinity of a chowkeedar; yet no effort was made to ascertain who was driving the buggy, nor was any trouble taken in the matter, until the Gentleman, whose name we have mentioned, afforded his timely and valuable aid.—Star, Oct. 16.

HER MAJESTY'S 50TH REGT.

The detachments of H. M's. 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, which marched out of the Fort early yesterday morning, embarked on board the ship *Robarts* and *Thetis*: the former under the command of Major Sarjeantson, the latter of Captain Petit. They are to drop down the river this morning, and proceed to their destination, as soon as Steamers can be obtained to take them in tow. Within the last year, we have witnessed the departure of four Royal Regiments from the Presidency, but never has it been our good fortune to see any Corps embark in so steady, orderly, and soldier-like a manner. There were no drunken defaulters reeling in the ranks, and it must have been a gratifying sight to their gallant Commandant to see his exertions to maintain good order, and a high state of discipline so well rewarded. This is so striking a contrast to the disgraceful system which has obtained such unenviable notoriety in the King's Hussars at Bangalore, that we should strongly recommend Sir Walter Scott, to take a lesson in wisdom and experience from Lt. Col. Anderson. The latter officer has studied in the book of service and experience, has earned distinction for those services, and is well capable of instructing this inexperienced Commandant, in the ways of guiding and rendering his Regiment a pattern of all the good qualities that are commendable in the soldier, and adorn the man. The healthiness and salubrity of the station of Bangalore—once termed the Montpelier of India—are as superior to those of Fort William, as are the talents and soldier-like qualities of the chief of the "Queen's Own," so those of the pseudo-disciplinarian of the King's Hussars: yet the regiment, which has just left us, had deaths in hospital, from noon-day drilling—no Courts of Enquiry to canvass their system of punishment—and no drunkards to disgrace their ranks, in embarking for foreign service! The combined Press of this Presidency has raised its voice in condemnation of the bad taste, and worse judgment of the first born of Waverley, they should likewise unite in recording the merits of an officer who has raised and maintained the discipline and efficiency of his Regiment, in so judicious, salutary, and creditable a manner.—Ibid.

A PLACE WITHOUT PAY.

The official announcement in Wednesday night's *Gazette* that the Court of Directors have prescribed that "no Civil Servant, or Military Servant holding a Civil Appointment, required by the exigencies of the Service to discharge the duties of a second office, will be entitled to draw the salary of the two offices;" is a measure of great hardship, unless it be followed by another prescript, that the salaries of all Civil and Military Officers shall be raised by a commensurate per centage, because it admits of no denial that the consideration of the possible tenure of two compatible offices, and the receipt of their emoluments, has entered into the calculation of every man in the two Services who has been ambitious to shew his efficiency, and in arranging his plans for the future. This, then, which partakes of that worst of legislation an *ex post facto* law, we repeat, we consider to be an unmitigated case of hardship. It may be true that the late necessary wars have been productive of extraordinary expenses, and call for strict economy, but we think this reduction of the fair remuneration for extra work and labour done, is about the last reduction which should have been made. It is a mode of proceeding which the next door linen-draper to the East India House, would have been ashamed to adopt towards his journeymen—for not one of these are ever called upon to work over hours without being proportionately paid, and we should like to know if a Clerk at the India House were called upon to do the duty of two, whether he would not receive a commensurate recompence?

We consider it a most unfair determination, and we advise that a very strong remonstrance be forwarded to the Home Authorities against its unmodified adoption.—*Courier, Oct.* 16.

MARRIAGE OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

We hear, that some Members of the Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge, which was established about two years ago, are going to propose to that Society, that a petition be presented to the Governor-General, to make the marriage of Hindu widows valid. If this meets the approbation of all the members of the society, such a petition will be presented.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 16.

CHARGE AGAINST A THANNADAR.

There is a serious charge pending before Mr. Robison, the the magistrate, against one of the many honest thanadars of Calcutta Police. The particulars of the charge involve an assault committed by the thanadar himself within the thana, false imprisonment, and bribery. There is, apparently, sufficient evidence for the prosecution; but as the defendant is the head of a thana, there is, no douht, but that he will provide himself with an ample array of witnesses for his own exculpation.—Hurkaru, Oct. 15.

MR. PASSMORE.

We were wrong in stating that this unfortunate young man committed suicide. He did not do so in the common acceptation of the term, but he destroyed himself through hard drinking. He was the natural son of Col. Passmore and one time every fair prospects in life. But he involved himself in trouble by bad company and intemperate habits, which at length tended to his incarceration in the Great Jail as an Insolvent debtor, and ultimately to a premature death in a fit of the *delirium* tremens. He has left a wife behind. Owing to the simple nature of the case the Coroner did not think it necessary to hold an inquest on the body, but ordered its interment on being satisfied of the plain facts of the case.—Ibid.

NECESSARY IMPROVEMENT.

It has been arranged, we are informed, that no further burials shall take place in the Catholic burial ground adjoining the Lines of the 41st Regiment at Vepery. This arrangement with the clearing of the drains, mentioned in our last, will no doubt do something towards removing the acknowledged insalubrity of the spot, where it is much to be regretted the Cantonment was ever fixed.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of yesterday, notifies the three following removals of Corps. 2d Regiment N. I. from the Presidency, to Moulmein, 3d N. I. from Secunderabad to Bellary, and the 4th N. I. from Bellary to Madras, to replace the 2d:—the removal of the 14th from Midnapore to Moulmein, by order of the Governor General is also notified.—*Ibid.*

The Commander in Chief, has we learn, applied to Government for the services of all Officers of Corps serving at Moulmein, to be placed at his disposal for Regimental duty. The Officers on his own Staff, it will be seen were in orders yesterday.

The following are the Officers whose Services are thus applied for—Major PRESCOTT—Captains LE HARDY—BUDD—BRIGGS—MACAULY—ADAM—ONSLOW—Lieutenants LUKIN—WYNDHAM—MCKINNON—PODMORE—ABBOTT—JENKINS and BRUERE.

We learn also that Captain CHALON the Judge Advocate General, whose services the Commander-in Chief was unwilling to dispense with, has made a special request to be allowed to join his Regiment in Burmah.

It is believed that Colonel BOND, Acting Principal Commissary of Ordnance, is the Officer likely to be selected to command the Artillery in China.—*Ibid.*

HOW INCAPACITATED?

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of last evening announces that Mr. T. A. Oakes has been appointed a Police Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Kelly, "*incapacitated for further service.*"

The same journal notifies that Captain H. T. Hitchins, of the 52d N. I., has been permitted to retire from the service in Europe, by which casualty Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) T. Bayles, the Superintendent of the Cotton cultivation at Calpee,) and Ensign A. M. Cooper are severally promoted to the superior grade.—*He-rald, Oct.* 20.

MOVEMENT TO CHINA.

The Naval Storekeeper at Trincomalie has received an order from the Admiral to charter a vessel without delay, to load her with stores and despatch her to China.

Mr. Sprent, the Master of the *Wellesley*, has been appointed to command the *Rattlesnake*, Troop-ship, vice Brodie deceased.—*Observer, Oct.* 7.

The Honorable Company's iron War Steamers *Medusa*, Lieut. Hewitt, and the *Ariadne*, Lieut. Roberts, of 430 tons each, arrived at Galle on Tuesday the 5th instant. These vessels left Bombay on the evening of the 29th September and are bound to China. They report the arrival of the *Atalanta* at Bombay on the 26th having sailed from Galle on the 19th ult. The *Seaforth* Steamer was passed by these vessels at 3 p. m. on the evening of the 30th about 150 miles from Bombay!! So that taking into consideration the distance she had still to run and the hour fixed for the departure of the Steamer from Bombay, on the 1st October, we have every chance of hearing ere long, that our letters, &c. are safely landed, and has a month's *free lodgings* at the Bombay Post-office; unless, indeed, those in authority have the consideration to pity their more unlucky brethren of Ceylon by delaying the departure of the Steamer for a few hours. This we very much doubt, for we learn from the Bombay papers that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, consequent on the departure of the Steamer being postponed from the 1st to the 2d September last, it was unanimously resolved to present a memorial to the Government urging the propriety of the Steamer sailing on the very day appointed!! This is indeed, but *cold comfort* to our Mercantile friends. When will these matters be better managed?—Herald, Oct. 8.

A MODEST REQUEST.

The Kandy Church Committee held its monthly meeting on Monday last as usual, when Francis Price Esq. District Judge of the South Court, sent in his resignation as a member, on the plea that, as Mr. Delegal was one of the Committee he could not sit in his company—*and begged that his reasons for having resigned might be recorded in the proceedings of the Committee.*

The Meeting accepted his resignation, but unanimously declined recording it to be inexpedient.

We, however, out of courtesy to the *learned* Judge, record the EVENTFUL CIRCUMSTANCE in order to show our opinion of his presumption in imagining that he could entral a dozen gentlemen to record his views, without any proof.—Ibid.

RUMOUR OF A NEW JOURNAL.

Is is rumoured that the native gentlemen are about to publish a weekly Journalin the nature of a newspaper—We shall be the first to welcome such a publication, and to hail the advent of it as the commencement of a new æra in the periodical literature of Ceylon, and in the usefulness and improvement of the natives—We have not been informed whether it will be published in English or Singalese, but we would suggest the ultility of devoting some portion of it to *English*; for it will be observed that, if their object be, by discussing matters connected with their native land, &c., to promote its interests as well as their individual usefulness, they will most assuredly fail to do so, as long as their observations and suggestions, &c. are not conveyed to the higher authorities through the medium of that language which they read and speak.—We shall by no means discourage the laudable attempt of the native Head men, to establish a press of their own—So we shall conclude these few lines with a hope that our hints will be attended to by them with the same good-feeling in which they are now given.

We have not been able to learn when it is to be commenced, nor by whom it is to be edited. Very probably by one of the native headmen, who is most noted for his intelligence and abilities.—Ibid.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

We have received by yesterday's arrivals, journals both from Launceston and Hobart Town to the 6th instant; the following are the only extracts of interest.

COUNT STRELESKI.

The following is an extract of a letter from Count Streleski to Sir John Franklin, dated Launceston, 23rd July, 1841.—

MY DEAR SIR JOHN.—In the annexed paper you will find the promised altitudes of Van Diemans Land.—Though they have been determined by two mountain Barometers, and Dr. Wollaston's boiling water apparatus, and finally corrected by the register of the Observatory still they ought to have appended to them the "*saufeneuret omission*" excellent additions which the French bankers never fail to put under their hills.

From the inspection of the relative heights, you will perceive that what Mr. Kermode effected on a small scale in regard to the Macquarie District, might be done all over the island on a very large one, and not less successfully. Thus Lake Arthur, 2,600 feet above the Lake River, may fertilize beyond any known limit, Maitland and Norfolk Plains, as Lake Sorrel, the Oatlands district, Lake Tiberias the Coal River Valley, as the Western River (the Meander) the district of Westbury, and finally as the North and South East may benefit the districts which these rivers water.

The settlers of Van Dieman's Land are aware of this. They see the urgent necessity to call into aid that powerful agent of agriculture—irrigation. They frequently make application to me concerning their relative altitudes. I am sorry to say, the application is left unanswered from the little time I had to answer them, and therefore I will be much obliged to you, if you would order the list I have furnished to be made public.

Subjoined to this the Count gives the altitude of the most remarkable mountains, chains, lakes, water courses. and stations in Van Dieman's Land, in English feet above the level of the sea: but being more of a local nature than otherwise, we cannot afford space for the detailed account.

At the sale of stock of the Auction Company on Monday last at Oatland, ewes fetched 5s 6d; lambs 3s 6d, and the greater portion of the sheep put up were bought in. The depression of the grazing interest, we regret to say, remains unabated—*Hobart Town Courier.*

Rev. Mr. Davies.—This gentleman, who has just arrived, obtained from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, the sum of £1,000 towards completing the Church at Norfolk Plains, and brought out with him other sums of money to be placed at the disposal of the Archdeacon for similar purposes. Out of evil, they say, comes good, and certainly in this instance such has been the effect of the misrepresentation and calumnies laid to our charge in England, for this Society imagining that the penal colonies must be immersed in spiritual darkness and sunk in wickedness, instead of following the uncharitable course of Dr. Dickenson, and leaving us as it were to perish in our own iniquity, took the Christian course, and voted £20,000 to be applied to our redemption, and for inculcating amongst us the truths of the Gospel. However, we may still mourn that this Colony is the subject of vile misrepresentation, we cannot but rejoice at the recognition of the kindly and Christian feelings which have animated the members of this Society, affording as they do examples worthy of being immitated by Arehbishop Whately and Dr. Dickenson, who, instead of hurling their anathemas against us, would do well to inculcate the mercy and forgiveness of the Divine Founder of Christianity, who thus poured himself over Jerusalem.—"Oh! Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how oft would I have gathered thee together, as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing, and thou would'st not."—*V. D. L. Chronicle.*

Coal.—We learn that an abundant and beautiful seam of coal has been discovered at Encounter Bay, on land belonging to Mr. Strangeways, almost on the surface is two feet deep.—*Cornwall Chronicle.*

It is reported that Dr. Bernard succeeds the Rev. Mr. Fry as second master of the Queen's College at Hobart Town.—*Ibid.*

Our correspondent at Hobart Town informs us that the only *contraband* article introduced into the colony by Lady Franklin's A. D. C. from New Zealand is a pair of mustachios—they have excited great interest.—*Ibid.*

We are informed that one of the candidates for the situation of Superintendent of the Orphan School, is the great "M' Adam of Roads." Alexander Cheyne, Esq. The pay and emoluments of this birth will not be equal to discounting at the rate of 25 per cent.—*Ibid.*

Cataract Mill, August 5.—Fine Flour 22s, per 100 lbs 20 per cent, ditto 20s ditto 12 per cent, ditto 13s, ditto Wheat, from 7s.0d, to 8s. 6d. per 60 lbs.

Union Steam Mills—Wheat, 6s. to 8s. ditto Oats 5s. 6d to 6s. ditto Barley, 6s. to 7s. 6d. ditto waize ditto ditto, Polard, 2s. ditto Bran. 1s. 6d. ditto Flour first quality £22 Ditto, second ditto £23 per 2000 lbs. Ditto, third ditto £17.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef, joint, 6d. Mutton, joint, 4½d. ——carcase 5d, carcase 4d. Veal, 8d. Pork 10d.

Launceston Market.—Return of Grain and Flour imported at the Port of Launceston, during the week ending 27th July, 1841. Nil.

Return of grain and Flour exported from the Port of Launceston, during the week ending 27th July, 1841.—Wheat 5732 ditto. Barley, 600 ditto. Oats, 880 bushels. Flour, 42½ tons.

The General Market remains the same as last week; a considerable quantity of Grain came to town this week for storage. 1,100 barrels of Flour have arrived by the *Shepperdess*, and a further importation may be expected.

BOMBAY,—1ST NOVEMBER, 1841.

THE Steamer *Berenice* with the India Overland Mail will leave this port to-day. The Post Office packets will close at three o'clock, but an after packet will be kept open until five o'clock, subject to the usual payment of one rupee upon each letter. The following is a list of passengers proceeding to Suez by this opportunity.

The Hon'ble George Turnour, from Ceylon; P. Ewart Esq; T. W. Henderson Esq.; Capt. Wilson; P. Woodhouse Esq.; Lieut Wingate; M. Hathorn, Assist. Surg.; Capt. Tweedale, 1st Cavy. Lancers; Capt. McNair; Mr. Waters; Mr. Henriques; Mrs. Woodhouse, and child; Mrs. Ewart, and child; Mrs. Weatherhead, and two children two Native Passengers to Aden.

WE learn from a correspondent that the Residents at Mahableshwar have been visited with a heavy shower of rain, which has made the place rather disagreeable to the inhabitants, however, pleasant to the Ryots of the district.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 18th, Madras to the 23rd, Agra and Delhi to the 20th, and Ceylon to the 22nd instant.

THE *Englishman* declares his conviction that there will be no outbreak with the Seiks, and states that he has it upon authority on which he can rely, that furloughs will be again reopened.

The same contemporary gives some particulars of the *Jehangere* from Rangoon, which had taken the pilot on board three weeks before reaching the Eastern channel, having been driven to sea by distress of weather.

From the Madras *U. S. Gazette* we learn that letters had been received by the last Overland Mail, mentioning that Sir Charles Deacon's health was rapidly declining. Letters had also been received intimating that G. E. Russell Esq, formerly a member of Council at Madras, was likely to succeed Lord Elphinstone as Governor.

The same contemporary mentions that at the late Suttee at Jalnah the agonizing shrieks of the victim were most heartrending and were heard notwithstanding the din of the native music.

From the *Athenæum* we learn that orders, have been received a Madras, from the Court of Directors, to abolish the Tanjore Residency forthwith, and that the present resident, Captain Douglas, has been ordered to join his corps at the expiration of his sick leave.

Our Ceylon contemporaries are more than usually prosy.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that a shock of an Earthquake was felt at that place and states also that Major Todd has gone to Calcutta to obtain redress of certain grievances. The Overland Mail had not arrived at Delhi on the 20th, it arrived at Agra on the 19th.

WE have since received Calcutta papers of the 19th and 20th instant.

The Overland Mail had not arrived on the 20th, and, as the 21st was the advertized day for the Express from Calcutta, our Ditch friends will not have an opportunity of answering the letters brought by the September mail. *The Englishman* states that Government will not give permission to the Russian Prince to travel across the Punjaub. The same contemporary also mentions that the French Missionary to Burmah, M. Barbe, had arrived at Calcutta, and from the capriciousness of the Bengal Government had well nigh been seized as a spy, merely because he had more of the friendship and confidence of Tharawaddie, the King of Burmah, than Lord Auckland. From the Bengal *Harkaru* it appears that Cholera had made its appearance on board H. M. Ship *Calliope.*

LOCAL.

ACCIDENTS FROM LIGHTNING.—On Friday night and Saturday morning there were several strong flashes of lightning which slightly injured one or two Ships in the Harbour, and did some damage on shore—The particulars have not reached us.

THE DEWALLAH.—Great preparations are making by the Natives for the Dewallah, the principal feast of the Hindoos. Pictures of all descriptions in gilt frames and gaudy oranaments are borrowed by the eager aspirants for the grandest display, and Hindoos, Parsees, Mohammedans. and Portuguese look forward with much anxiety to the *taumasha* which will take place in about ten days.

THE ESPLANADE.—The Esplanade looks quite gay from the effects of the recent rains, and temporary bungalows and tents are erected in abundance.

COURIER, OCTOBER 30.

It appears that our public spirited and truly philanthropic fellow citizen Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, a further sum of fifty thousand rupees for the purpose of expediting the erection of the Hospital. The entire amount of Jamsetjee's donations to the projected institution now amounts to more than a lakh and a half of rupees. The worthy donor, has expressed "an earnest hope and confident assurance that the liberality of Government will be extended to the supplying whatever other fund may be necessary." In this we trust he will not be mistaken. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council in accepting the second donation, has deservedly complimented Jamsetjee on his munificence, and has intimated an intention of naming the edifice when completed, the "Jamsetjee Hospital." All now rests with the Court of Directors. If they sanction the additional grant which has been applied for; the building will be commenced immediately, their reply is received. We trust there will be no hesitation, on the part of the authorities in Leadenhall street, in permitting the necessary disbursements from the public treasury for the completion of an institution in which, as Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy justly remarks in one of his letters to Government, "the community of this island and the poorer classes in particular are so greatly interested."

DELAY OF THE DAWKS.

The Overland Mail had not arrived when we went to press last evening, and our readers must excuse the arrangement of to-day's issue, it was made to give us an opportunity of availing ourselves of its arrival, and we kept our columns open until the last hour. In spite of the exhaustion of our last files, our readers will yet find some pleasant reading in the selections, we have been obliged to fill up with.—Delhi Gazette, Oct. 20.

MAJOR TODD.

We are told that Major Todd goes on to Calcutta to settle his accounts and to seek for that justice which, in our firm opinion, has been hitherto denied him, sincerely do we wish him success.—Ibid.

SICKNESS AT DELHI

We have elsewhere alluded to the sickness prevailing among the troops stationed at Delhi, and it will perhaps astonish some of our readers to learn that the 10th N. I. have between 2 and 300 on the sick list, the 22nd N. I. out of 800 men, have 400 unfit for duty, and the 46th N. I. leave behind 360 men sick! In the Sappers and Miners there are 200 on the sick list. This statement we hope will attract the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and, under present circumstances, obtain some reinforcement to the only two corps left at Delhi, the time for active duty is fast approaching, we mean as regards the constant treasure parties, and there appears no prospect of a third regiment being ordered to join. It is to be hoped that we are not to wait until the 16th or perhaps the 35th or 37th arrive, but that some relief will be afforded to the 10th and 22nd Regiments in their present disabled state as soon as circumstances will allow of it.—Ibid.

DELHI.

The weather continues very hot with prospect of rain, and sickness still prevails to a great extent; nearly one third of the Troops belonging to the Regiments are in Hospital.

The 46th N. I. left this morning en route to Barrackpore with the hearty good wishes of all who have known them during their stay at Delhi; we regret to observe that a large portion of the men (some 360 we believe) have been left behind sick, and several of the officers are detained from similar causes. Our good friends will be much missed by us for they had gained the entire good feelings of all the station and their absence will be much felt.

A letter from Mussoorie received yesterday announces, we sincerely regret to say, the death of Colonel Maddock 10th N. I. His Corps who were singularly attached to him have great reason to lament his loss; whilst the station lose sone of its most amiable and most gentlemanly members.

After writing the above we received the following obituary notice, but too late to insert under the usual head, we do so here, for we know it to be dictated by the most sincere affection of the Officers he commanded.

Died, at Mussooree, on the 14th October, Lieutenant-Col. Thomas Maddock, 10th Regiment N. I., to which he had been attached since 1804, and which for the last thirteen years he had commanded. During that period by his just and impartial conduct he obtained the respect and admiration of every one under his command, and by his kind and conciliating manners their love and esteem; justly is this tribute paid to his honored memory; to the mind of the scholar he added the manners of the gentleman with a heart overflowing with benevolence and a mind open as the day to the wants of others, his Epitaph is written in the hearts of those who knew him, and his Corps, both Officers and men, deplore his loss as a tried friend and Father.

A severe shock of Earthquake, accompanied by a loud rumbling, was experienced here about three o'clok on Thursday morning, the shock was felt both in Cantonements and the City, but although it was a more than usually strong one did no damage beyond frightening many from their beds.---Ibid.

MUSSOOREE.

We regret much to hear that Major Anderson, of the 64th, who was about to join his Regiment of which he has just obtained the command, is very seriously ill. In fact, we are told that sickness to a great extent prevails at the Sanatarium, and that the Medical Gentlemen have their hands quite full. The influence of the sun at this season is described as being very injurious.---Ibid.

FEROZEPORE.

Captain Lawrence, our Political Agent, has returned from his leave to Subathoo; we may look forward to a continued round of excitement; the rumours of war, the departure of Convoys, the arrival of new corps, the changes in the superior Staff, the visit of the Commander-in-Chief, will each for the time command the attention of our meditative public.---Ibid.

We are much concerned to learn by communications from Simla of the 10th instant, that the well known, and we understand, highly popular firm of McDonald (late Barrett and Co.,) became insolvent on the 7th or 8th instant.

It appears that Captain Graham, who is acting for Capt. Rainey as Assistant to the Political Agent, somewhat summarily and, as our Correspondent assures us, prematurely placed the seals of the Court on all Messrs. McDonald's effects, during the temporary absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine, Political Agent, who, it is stated, was much dissatisfied on his return to the station, to find that such stringent proceedings had been enforced. The demand against Messrs. McDonald and Co. in which those proceedings originated, consisted of a claim for 20,000 rupees, preferred against them by one Campbell, a late partner of Mr. McDonald, who had given him a two notes of 10,000 rupees each on their recently dissolving partnership, in satisfaction of all demands against the firm. Campbell it appears had promised not to enforce the payment of those bills, without, at any rate, giving some further law and some more liberal description of law procedure than the awful emanation from the Sheriff's office which has suddenly announced his demand; and, although Messrs. McDonald and Co. are possessed, as we learn, of property at Simla to a large amount, and though their outstanding debts are stated to exceed two lakhs of rupees, it was found impossible to realize at the moment so large a sum of ready money as was required to discharge the claim, and hence the sudden disaster which has befallen the firm. Mr. McDonald is described as being an object of general commiseration at Simla, where he is an universal favourite for qualities of a higher order than generally characterize persons of his class, and hopes are entertained that the pressure under which he labours will be but temporary, and that his intelligence, enterprize and probity will ere long be given fairer play, and a more extended scope than are just new open to them. We heartily trust that this may be the case.

We learn that many of the gentry of Simla are rather deeply interested in a pecuniary point in his early extrication from his troubles, one gentleman being his creditor (or his security, we know not distinctly which) for 17,000 rupees, another to the amount of 22,000, a third of 5,000, and several others to a considerable amount.—Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 21.

AGRA.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with suite arrived at Dinapore on the evening of the 10th instant. The 21st Fusiliers were paraded under the supposition that His Excellency would inspect them that evening; the next morning, however, was appointed, but it was eventually put off altogether, owing to the indisposition of the Commander-in-Chief, who took his departure on the following day—(11th.)—

On the 14th, His Excellency reached Ghazeepore, where illness again prevented his leaving the boat. Col. Dunlop and Major Craigie looked at the 2nd European Regiment stationed there, and expressed their satisfaction at its general appearance.

We are sorry to hear, however, that a great deal of sickness prevails just now at Ghazeepore. His Excellency left on the morning of the 15th, hastening with all speed to Allahabad, whence, we understand, he proposes marching Northwards on the 1st proximo.

Lady and the two Misses Nicolls, Major General Smith C, B., Colonel Dunlop, Major Craigie, Colonel Lovell H. H. 15th Hussars, together with his personal Staff accompany His Excellency.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Maddock, of the 10th Native Infantry, which took place at Mussoorie, on the 14th instant.

The 34th Regiment Native Infantry left Agra yesterday morning. The 66th Native Infantry, we hear, expected to leave Cawnpore yesterday for Barrackpore.

Among the arrivals at Allahabad, our readers will perceive those of Dost Mahomed and his Sons—who are glad, no doubt, to escape from the dirt and dust of the Ditch, which, in spite of the entertainments provided for them in the garden of *Eden*, must have been difficult enough for the illustrious Captives to swallow.—Ibid.

BHURTPORE.

On the 13th instant, His Highness the Raja gave orders that no duty should be levied on commodities entering his Dominions, from that date to the 24th, in honor of the Dussera, which fall on the latter day.—Ibid.

NO WAR IN THE PUNJAUB.

We have, for some time past, led our military friends to understand that there was no likelihood of any Punjaub campaign this time, and if they have placed faith in any different intelligence, the look-out is their's, not our's. So long however as furlough-leave was suspended, there was doubtless still a ground for the superficial speculatist to infer a greater chance of war than *we* believe was on the cards; but now even *that* is virtually done away with, and we can tell our readers in the Sirhind Division (what, however, they will probably have heard of ere this can reach them) that we have it on authority we can very confident'y rely upon, that their furlough is to be re-opened,—a fact which speaks three volumes octavo, hot pressed, bound in Russia, and lettered, on the question of war or no war with the Sikhs.—*Ibid.*

THE LOST SHIP FOUND.

The *Jehanghire*, Handley, from Rangoon arrived in the Eastern Channel the day before yesterday. This vessel reached the Pilot station and took her Pilot on board *three weeks ago*, and the non-appearance of either has led to numerous apprehensions for their safety. It seems from the following, which reached us yesterday, that the vessel was driven to sea by stress of weather:—

'On the 20th of Sept. Mr. C. Beaumont came on board and took charge off the Eastern Sea Reef Buoy. The weather at that time was boisterous in the extreme, and very threatening to the S. E. with a very heavy sea and falling barometer. At this time the Easterly set had commenced running so strong that the Pilot deemed it advisable for the safety of the Ship to stand out to sea; an Easterly gale being fully anticipated, stood to the southward that night under as much canvass as the Ship could possibly bear with her Lee Gunwale under; the next day also and following nighit, when the gale broke and the wind choked round to the Westward. On Thursday the 30th observed in lat 20. 4 N. False P. Light House bearing North in 22 fathoms water. On the following day, October 1st, observed in lat. 20. 32 N. after having run per log upwards of 160 miles N. N. E.—consequently the current must have been running S. W. 3 or 4 miles per hour, during the last 24. Till the 15th of October experienced the same current with light Northerly winds.

'By taking advantage of slant and anchoring when not progressing, we with the greatest exertion succeeded in again sighting the Pilot vessels. On this day, being the seventeenth out, and during the whole time numerous ships were in sight, amongst others were recognised the *Col. Burney* which had left Rangoon sometime before us; the *Carribean*, from Bordeaux, with loss of foremast and mainmast sprung; the *Augusta Jessie* from Loudon and the *Blorenge* from Liverpool. Saw a buoy floating with the current to the Southward in lat. 20. 36. N. not near enough to distinguish the color; also the wreck of a lower mast.—*Ibid.*

HEAD QUARTERS OF H. M. 50TH REGIMENT.

The Head-Quarters of the 50th Regiment embarked in the *India* Steamer yesterday morning; and the Head-Quarters of the 47th on board the *Zemindar*.—*Calcutta Star, October* 20.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.

An up-country Bhur, laden with sugar, yesterday morning got athwart hawse the Brig *Symmetry* and sunk underneath her bows. It is much feared that most of the crew through being under the house, or covering of the boat, were drowned, as but two persons were seen afterwards; they were picked up by a dinghy which was passing at the time.—*Ibid.*

REV. MONS. BARBE.

The Rev. M. Barbé (French Missionary) has arrived in the *Jehangire*, from Rangoon. This gentleman has been residing in different parts of the Burman Empire for the last ten or twelve years on a Religious and Philosophical mission. From his reported talent an interesting and valuable account of Burman manners, customs, &c. may be anticipated. On his arrival in France where he now proceeds for the benefit of his health, the result of his labors will be published.

We have heard from good authority, that the Rev. M. Barbe has been reported to our Government as a sort of French spy, but we now hear from better authority, that although upon the most intimate terms with Tharawaddie, no such occupation has been followed by Father Barbe.—*Englishman, Oct.* 19.

CHOLERA ON BOARD THE CALLIOPE.

Letters have been received in the town, from the *Calliope*, off Kedgeree, which state that cholera has broken out on board—three seamen having already died, and three or four more being in a hopeless state. The troops, however, are said to be in excellent health and spirits. It appears to us that there has been considerable mis-management somewhere, in getting off this vessel. The troops, ordnance, stores, &c., were embarked, in breathless haste, and yet no adequate preparations had been made, in the Steam department, for towing the vessel out to sea. For three days the *Calliope* was without steam—on the fourth she was taken in tow by the *Lord William Bentinck*, and then by the *Enterprise*; these two small steamers took her as far as Kedgeree, where they left her on Saturday. The *Ganges*, which might have rendered some assistance, had gone on a-head.—*Hurkar October* 19.

RUSSIAN PRINCE AND THE PUNJAUB.

We are informed that Lord Auckland has positively refused to allow the Russian Prince permission to travel in the Punjab.—*Ehglishmen, October* 20.

MILITARY RETIREMENT.

We understand that Major Marshall of the 71st regiment bas intimated to the corps his willinguess to retire from service—upon conditions, look ye.

BRIGADIER TREWMAN.

We understand that Brigadier J. T. TREWMAN, Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, has applied for permission to return to Europe *viv* Bombay, consequeat on ill health.—*Atheneum.*

We understand that orders have been received from the Court of Directors to abolish the Tanjore Residency forthwith; in consequence of which, Captain A. DOUGLAS has been ordered to join his corps at the expiration of his sick leave to the Neilgherries. It is expected the gallant officer will proceed to England.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

An Overland letter mentions that Sir Charles Deacon's health is in so declining a state as to give small hopes of his recovery.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

We mentioned some mouths since that Mr. G. E. Russell, formerly Member of Council at this Presidency, was likely to succeed Lord Elphinstone as Governor of Madras and by the late Mail private letters have been received to the same effect.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE SUTTEE AT JALNAH.

We learn by a letter from Jalnah that the Suttee which took place at that station on the 1st instant was perpetrated not within the Cantonment on the bank of the river near old Jalnah. Our correspondent states that the agonizing shrieks of the unhappy victim were most heart rending sa far as they could be heard through the din of native music.—*Ibid.*

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Oct	12	CHINA	Aug.	24
AGRA	Oct.	20	DELHI	Oct.	20
ALEXANDRIA	Sept.	18	FRANCE	Sept.	8
AUSTRALIA.			HERAT	Oct.	3
Adelaide	July	5	LAHORE	Sept.	30
Sydney	Aug.	25	LONDON	Sept.	9
Port Phillip	Augt.	5	MADRAS	Oct.	23
BURMAH.			MANILLA	July	16
Moulmein	Sept.	29	MAURITIUS	Sept.	27
Rangoon		27	NEPAUL	Oct.	22
CABOOL	Oct.	4	PENANG	Aug.	16
CAIRO	Sept.	24	PERSIAN GULPH	Sept.	29
CALCUTTA	Oct.	22	QUETTA	Oct.	12
CANDAHAR	Oct.	5	SCINDE	,,	20
CEYLON	Oct.	20	SINGAPORE	Sept.	23

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1841.

No. 561 of 1841.—The following promotions are made:

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign C. F. Grant to be Lieutenant, vice T. Edmunds deceased. Date of Rank 26th September 1841.

6th Regiment Native Infantry

Ensign E. M. Leckie to be Lieutenant, vice C. Podmore resigned the Service—Date of Rank 21st do. do.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. M. Leckie to be Lieutenant, vice J. C. Supple deceased. Date of Rank 23rd. do. do

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names, and posted to Regiments as follows.

	Rank as Ensign in the		*To what Regiment appointed.*
	Regiment.	*Army.*	
Winckworth Scott 23d September 1841.	2nd	Febry. 1841	13th Regt. N. I.
William David Dickson 26th ditto.	do.	2nd March	do. 3rd do. do.
Henry Freshfield Davies do.	do.	do.	do. 6th do. do.

No. 582 of 1841.—Lieutenant W. G. Hebbert, Executive Engineer of the Dharwar Division, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years from the date of his embarkation at Bombay, agreeably to the Regulations, and leave of absence to proceed to the Presidency on or about the 20th proximo.

No. 583 of 1841.Consequent on the departure to Europe of Captain Hartley, the following promotion and appointment are made in the Commissariat Department.

Captain J. D. Hallett, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Hartly.

Captain C. Birdwood, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Hallet.

No. 585 of 1841.Lieutenant E. Dennis of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on private affairs, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 592 of 1841.—A furlough to the Neilgherries for one year, is granted to Captain Bulkley of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1841.

No. 594 of 1841.—Lieutenant R. H. Young, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed two years leave of absence to the Neeigherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 598 of 1841. The following appointment is made.

5th Regiment Native (Light Infantry.)

Lieutenant A. J. Alcock to be Adjutant, vice Dennis proceeded to Europe.

No. 603 of 1841. Lieutenant O. D. Ottley of the 1st Bombay European Regiment is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health, commencing from the date of that Officer's departure from Aden.

No. 604 of 1841. The following appointment is made.

1st *Bombay European Regiment.*

Lieutenant H. J. Woodward to be Adjutant, vice Ottley proceeding to Europe.

No. 605 of 1841. By a resolution passed in the Political Department, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant L. M. Valiant of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers) to the temporary charge of the Guicowar Contingent Horse in Kattiwar, during the absence, on sick certificate, of Captain Bury, or until further orders.

No. 606 of 1841. Lieutenant W. E. Macleod is appointed Acting Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Younghusband resigned.

No. 610 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 18th instant, Assistant Surgeon W. Babington has been appointed Civil Surgeon to the Residency in the Persian Gulf, vice Weatherhead deceased.

No. 611 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, under date the 16th instant, Assistant Surgeon A. Burn, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Broach, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Mackenzie, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1841.

No. 615 of 1841.—The furlough to Egypt granted to Lieutenant Mellersh of the 5th Regiment Native Inantry, the General Order dated 15th September 1840, is altered to a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No 617 of 1841.—The following appointment is made:—

Captain M. Blaxland, of the 51st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Staff Officer at Sholapore, from the 11th instant, the date of the arrival of his Regiment at that Station.

No. 618 of 1841.—Captain Bury of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for the period of two years to proceed to Suez or to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1841.

No, 619 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon A Durham is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 620 of 1841.—The following promotions are made:—

Infantry. Date of Rank.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P. Fearon, to be Colonel, vice J. Sketton deceased.....19th Augt. 1841.

Senior Major T. M Bailie to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice P. Fearon promoted..... Do.. do.. do.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain R. Ord to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. G. Duncan to be Captain, and Ensign J. Wray to be Lieutenant, in succession to Bailie promoted..... Do.. do.. do.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name and posted to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Wray promoted.

	Rank as Ensign in the	
	Regiment.	Army.
George Ramsden Scatchud.....	26th Sept.	1841, 6th March 1841.

No. 621 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Wilson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations, with permission to embark from Aden, in the Steamer proceeding to Suez in November next.

No. 622 of 1841.—Captain A. Tweedale, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 623 of 1841.—Captain W. F. Curtis, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No, 123 of 1841.—The following promotions and adjustment of rank are made.

Mr. H. B. Selby, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant, vice Wybard struck off the List, 16th April 1840.

Mr. W. Balfour, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant, vice Offer deceased 22nd August 1840.

Mr. C. H. Berthon, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant, Vice Lynch deceated, 27th November 1840.

Mr. G. W. Woolaston, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant, vice Porter promoted, consequent on Captain Moresby's retirement, 1st April 1841

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £ 500 per annum to E. H. Dallas esquire, of the civil service, for the period of three years, to commence about the 1st of March 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleasel to grant one of the furlough allowances of £ 500 per annum to R. Mills esquire, of the civil service, for the period of three years, to commence about the 1st of February 1842.

Lieutenant W. F. Cormack, of the 15th regiment native infantry, acting assistant, to be assistant to the civil engineer of Candeish, vice Graham.

With reference to the notification of the 21st January last, the Rev. R. Ward, is allowed additional leave of absence for one year, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1841:

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following promotions in the civil service.

To be Senior Merchants,

John Marshall Davies	Date of promotion.
William Edward Frere	
Ashness Remington	
Robert Keays	
Henry Young	6th June 1841.
Adam Campbell	
Metcalf Larken	
Albemarle Bettington	

To be Junier Merchants.

Edgar William Burton	19th July 1841.
Hardinge Robert Stracey	

To be Factor.

John William Hadow.....29th August 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct- 2. Steamer Seaforth, George Stewart, comma nding, from Colombo 21st Sept.—Passengers—Hon. George Tournour, Captain Wilson, 96th Regt., W. Selby, 15th Madras N. I., E. M. Sergent, 18th Royal Irish, C. Cole, Esq., W. S. Kennedy, Esq.,

Do. do. Ship Reliance, T. Green, master, from London 16th June—Passengers—Major Barton; Captains Fullerton and Stewart, Surgeon Lavens, Lieuts. Griffis and Thomson Cornets Morant, Apthorp and Buller, Asst. Surgeon Stone, Vety Surgeon Phillips, and Dr. Burn, 14th Light Dragoons; Mr. Peacock, Mr. Garrett, lufy.; Mesdames Griffis, Thomson and Phillips; 164 men, 28 women, and 36 children 14th Light Dragoons; 12 men. and 1 woman H. M. 17th foot.

Oct. 3, Ship Phœnix, R. Shaw, Master from Mauritius. 5th Sept.

October 5. Ship Ulverstone, A. Smith, Master, from Liverpool 8th June.

Oct. 7. Ship Palatini, G. Gordon, master, from Aden 13th Sept.—Passengers—53 men, 3 women, and 4 children H. C. Troops—Intelligence. At Aden H. C. sloop of war Clive, and Euphrates, also the brig Africa.

Oct. 1. Portuguese Brig Quatro de Abril, Mussajee Valligy Nacoda, from Goa, 9 days:—Passengers—Sr. J. J. Fortunato, L. J. Fernandes, V. B. Moneiro, and 4 natives.

Schooner Rowena, J. Shirley Master from Muscat 1st October—Passengers—Captain Waters, R. P. Waters, and servant.

Oct. 12th.—H. C. steamer *Enterprize*, captain C. Biden, commanding, from Madras 27th Sept., and Colombo 5th instant.—*Passengers*: mrs. Johnstone; mrs. Say; colonel Elderton; and G. Danvers, esq.

Oct. 13th.—Barque Lord Elphinstone, G. J. Simmons, Master, from Bussorah 30th August.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Weatherhead & 2 Children, Lieut. Raitt, Lieut. Raikes, Mr. & Mrs. Thadeus, Mr. Arier, 22 Armenians.

Oct. 18th—Barque Tanjore, J. McLeod, master, from the Downs 5th June, and Mauritius 17th September. Passengers 2 Natives.

Ship Forth N. Heckford Master from Calcutta 5th Sept. Passengers: Shaik Tareham Ally, Mr. Chamberlain, 1 Armenian, 2 Servauts, 1 Lascar.

Spoke the Barque Europe on the East Side of Ceylon on the 26th Sept. next day experienced a heavy gale at W. S. W. which lasted 3 days.

Do. 12th—H. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, W. Lowe, commander, from Aden. Passengers Major Pottinger; Captains Kelly, Miller and Lucas; Lieutenants Mansergh, Staunton and Jones; Ensigns Finlay, Croker and Crowder; Assistant Surgeon Mertagh, 215 rank and file, 126 Public and Private followers, 1 Child, and 1 Asst. Apothecary H. M. 6th Regiment; Lieutenants Rose, Cameron and Scrivener; 120 rank and file, 34 public and private followers, 57 Women and Children B. E. Regt.

Do. Do.—Brig Tres Irmaos, P. Francisco, Master, from Mosambique 9th September. Passengers 10 Portuguese.

Oct. 20. Barque Chieftain, J. Cormarty, master, from Sydney 18th Aug.

Do. do. Ship Helen, J. Hunter, master, from Sydney 28th Aug.

Do. do. Ship Higginson, W. Hogg, master, from Liverpool 28th June.

Do. do. Barque Abeona, W. Esson, master, from Liverpool 3rd July.

October 22d, Ship Strabane, John Cook, Master, from Greenock, 27th June.

Do. 23d, Barque Marchioness of Douro, Robert Woodworth Master, from Singapore, 1st. Sept. *Passenger.*—William Mason Painter.

October 23d, The East India Company's Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. A. Newman, Acting in charge, from Kurratchee, 19th October. *Passengers.*—Lieutenant R. Wallace, 18th Regt. N. I. 3 Servants, 75 Pioneers, and followers.

Oct. 28.—Ship Cheshire, J. H. Henrichson, Master, from Port Louis 27th Sept.

Oct. 29.—Steamer Seaforth, G. Stewart, Comg., from Colombo 22nd and Cochin 25th Oct.

Passengers—Mrs. Wodehouse, P. R. Wodehouse, Esq. Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. J. Templer, Ceylon Rifles, and servants.

Oct. 30 Barque John Panters, W. Haines, Master, from Siam 15th June.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1. H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieutenant T. P. Webb, commanding to Suez.

October 1 Barque Copeland, William Syms, Master to Liverpol.

Do. Do. Ship Feversham, W. Webster, Master, to London.

Passenger.—Mr. Inglis.

Oct. 9th.—Ship *Isabella*, J. K. Hardie, master, to Singapore and China.—*Passenger*: J. H. Larkins, esq.

Do. Do. Barque *Royal Saxon*, J. F. Crawford, master, to Bunderabas and Bushire.—*Passengers*: mr. apothecary Carapit, wife and family.

Oct. 12th—Ceylon Govt. Steamer *Seaforth*, George Stuart, esq., commander, to Ceylon.

Oct. 17th.—Ship Calcutta, George Lugard, Master to Liverpool. Passengers H. Moses, Chas D. Moore.

Do. Do.—Ship Duchess of Argyle, D. Livingstone, Master, to Liverpool. Passengers Doctor Allman, H. M. 4th Regt. and 2 Children.

Do. Do.—Barque Sterling, G. Forster, Master, to Calcutta. Passengers Mr. A. Nicoll, H. C. Taylor, John Flannagan, Mr. C. Duce.

October 21st, Barque Ann, John Salkeld, Master to Liverpool.

Do. do. The East India Company's Pattimar Pownah, Husson Khan, Syrang, to Surat.

Do. 24th, Ship Thalia, W. Murray, Master to Liverpool.

Do. do. Ship Duilius, G. Underhill, Master to Colombo. *Passenger.*—H. Viscardo.

Oct. 27th—Ship Phœnix, Robert Shaw, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Barque Athol, A. Hossack, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Barque Madonna, R. W. Miller, Master, to Liverpool.

28.—Ship Charles Forbes, T. Willis, Master, on a Cruize.—Passengers—Capt. McPherson, Lieut. Wetherall, Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Ogilvie, H. M. 17th Regt. 200 Soldiers, and followers H. M. 17th.

Do. do.—The H. C. Bengal Steamer Enterprize, Lieut C. H. Berthon, Comg. to Moulmein.

Oct. 28 Ship Sir H. Compton, H. Boulton, Master, to Singapore, and China.—*Passengers*—Mr. Poots, Mr. White, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Dawson.

Do. 29th, Ship Hannah Kerr, James Potter, Master, to China.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

At Ahmedabad, by the revd. S. F. Pemberton. J. J. Cunningham, esq., staff surgeon N. D. A, to Helen Bird, widow of the late surgeon J. Butchart, Bombay army.

At Poona, on the 4th October, at St. Mary's church, mr. H. Cleverly, adjutant general's department, to miss Anne Margaret Waddington.

At Christ church, Byculla, on the 27th September, by the rev. W. K. Fletcher, Henry Lacon Anderson, esq., Bombay civil service, to Ann, Grace Agnes, daughter of the late Hope Steuart esq., of Ballechin, Perthshire.

At Byculal Church, on the 30th Sept, by the revd. w. K. Fletcher A. M., John Pascal Larkins, esq, solicitor supreme court &c., to Mary Ann, third daughter of colonel Valiant, K. H., Her Majesty's 10th regt.

On Wednesday, October 20th, at the Cathedral, Bombay by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Robert Carr Woods Esqr. to Elizabeth Charles Ismael Khan, relict of His Excellency Mahomed Ismael Khan Ambassador from His Majesty the King of Oude.

At Cannanore, by the reverend Alfred Fennell, B. A., military chaplain, on the 28th September 1841, Frederick Manners East Wick, esq., ensign in her majesty's 94th regiment of foot, to miss Johanna Elizabeth Thompson, only daughter of William Thompson, esq., M. D. surgeon of the same corps. On the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the Mess House of the 94th regt., where a sumptuous entertainment had been provided, and the whole cantonment invited to partake of the hospitality of doctor Thompson, the Father of the Bride. Upwards of 80 persons sat down to the dejeuner a la fourchette; and the Band of the 94th regt. contributed not a little to the amusement of the hour, by performing several favourite airs, waltzes &c. In the evening the worthy doctor entertained his numerous guests to a Ball and Supper, when dancing was kept up until a late hour, and the party broke up highly delighted with the attention of their kind host.

BIRTHS.

At Karrack, on the 14th September, the lady of captain Lechmere, artillery, of a son.

At Poona, on the 12th October, mrs. G. B. Smith, of a daughter.

At Colaba, on the 1st October, the wife of captain F. S. Boulton, of the country service, of a son.

At Mhow, on the 31st August, the lady of D Davies esq., assistant surgeon 7th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

On the 20th Sept., mrs. A. B. Boswell of a daughter.

On Thursday the 14th October, the Lady of the Rev. George Candy, of a son.

At Byculla, on the 17th October, the Lady of Lieut. Henry Richards, Adjutant 3d Regt., of a son, still-born.

At Mhow, on the 13th October, the lady of lieutenant and adjutant C. Manger, 17th regt. native infantry, of a son.

At Ahmedabad, on the 15th October, the lady of captain Davis, 11th regt. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Karrack, on Thursday the 19th August, most sincerely regretted by all his friends and acquaintances, dr. Andrew Weatherhead, civil surgeon to the residency in the Persian Gulf, aged 36 years.

At Poona, on Thursday the 7th October, of child birth, Maria Catherine, the beloved wife of mr. James Aikin, pensioned assistant surveyor aged 32 years, deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Surat, on the 23d Sept., lieut. John Connell Supple, 13th regt N. I., aged 28, son of the late major D. Supple, H. M. 17th regt. dragoons, deeply regretted.

At Bombay, on the morning of the 1st October, at the residence of her Son in-law, Mary, the Wife of Mr. William Miller, late of the Male Asylum Herald Press, Madras.

At Deesa, on the 7th October, Marian, the beloved daughter of brevet captain W. B. Salmon, of the commissariat department, aged 3 years, and 4 months.

At Byculla, on the 12th October, Lady Perry, Wife of Sir T. Erskine Perry, puisne judge of the supreme court of this presidency

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At Cannanore, after 6 days illness of fever, on the 7th October 1841, captain Robert Morris Beebee, of her majesty's 94th regiment, and son-in-law of doctor Thompson, of that corps, universally regretted; leaving a young widow to lament his premature end.

At Belgaum, on the 19th Instant, Mrs E. Ruth, the beloved wife o Quarter Master Sergeant and Band Master Ruth of the 18th Regiment M. N. I. aged 26 years, leaving behind her a disconsolate Husband, 8 Children and a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan her loss.

On Friday, the 22d October, mrs. Lucina de Rozario, wife of the late mr. Ignacio de Rozario, leaving a daughter to deplore her death.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

At calcutta, on Saturday the 25th September, at the Dhurrumtollah catholic church, by the reverend John Correia, mr. Peter Alexander, assistant to the Assam Tea company, to miss Matilda George.

At calcutta on the 29th September, at the Scotch Kirk, by the reverend dr. Charles, J. W. Urquhart, esq., accountant Agra Bank, to Christina, daughter of the late reverend D. Inglish. Manse of Lochie, Scotland.

At Dinapore, on the 25th September, by the reverend R. Etesone. lieutenant C. S. Edmunds, 70th regiment native infantry, to Eliza Anne, second daughter of the late captain Thomas Ward. of the Bengal army.

At Allahabad, on the 24th August, mr. S. E. Mumford, of Humeerpoor, to miss Elizabeth Ormond, of Allahabad.

At christ's church, Cawnpore, on the 25th September, by the reverend C. Garbett, captain Wilkie, 4th N. I., acting assistant to the resident of Lucknow, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bishop, esq., of Greys Wood, Harlemere Surry and North Bank Regent's Park, London.

At Hobart Town, by special license, on the 6th July, at Richmond, by the rev. W. Aisbidie, R. J. Wallree, R. N., acting commander of H. M. S. *Favorite*, eldest son of captain R. J. W. Dunlop, R. N., to Eulalia Hayes, second daughter of the late James Ross, esq., L. L. D.

At Cuttack, on Tuesday the 5th October, Frederick Harris, esq., 6th M. N. I., to Louisa Jane, second daughter of the late lieutenant colonel John Hunter, of the Bengal army.

At calcutta, on the 11th October, at St. John's cathedral, by the reverend mr. Fisher, senior, J. C. Johnson, indigo planter, Purneah, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late captain Joseph Johnston.

At Barrackpore, on the 11th October, by the reverend mr. Wimberly, mr. C. Ahmosett, to miss Sarah Guslin.

At Agra, on the 5th October, by the right reverend Pizzoni, catholic bishop, mr. John Jacobs, of the political department N. W., to miss J. M. Bertson.

BIRTHS.

At Macao, on the 23d August, the lady of Crawford Keer, esq., of a daughter

At calcutta, on Monday, the 27th September, mrs. Henry Adams, of a daughter

At calcutta, on the 2d October, the lady of R. Moreley Thomas, esq. of a son.

At calcutta, on Saturday the 2d October, the wife of mr. W. T. Morgan, an assistant in the naval store-keeper's department, of a son and heir.

At calcutta, on Sunday, the 3d October, mrs M. Payne, of a son.

At Simla, on the 18th September, The Lady of captain J. T. Boileau, of the engineers, of a daughter.

At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 28th September, the lady of James B. Clapperton, esq. surgeon 8th light cavalry, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 22th September, the lady of the reverend Arthur Brownespry, B. A., of a son.

At calcutta, on the 4th October, the lady of captain C. R. Smith, of a daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 29th September, the lady of T. P. Martin, esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.

On the 8th October, at Fort William, the wife of Key sergeant John Vernon, of the town major's department, of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 5th October, mrs. J. C. Robertson, of a daughter.

At Nowgong, Assam, on the 24th September, the lady of captain J. T. Gordon, junior assistant commissioner, of a daughter.

At Mallacca, on Monday the 30th August, the wife of mr. Overseer Harton, of the Madras commissariat department, of a son.

At Hobart town, on Friday the 25th June, the lady of George Hull, esq., of Talosa, of a daughter.

At Buxar, on the 4th October, the lady of captain Moyle Sherer, 1st assistant stud department, of a daughter.

At calcutta, on the 12th October, at the residence of captain F. W. Birch, superintendent of police, the lady of major N. Penny, com. at Sabatoo, of a son.

At Rampoor Banleah, on the 7th October, the lady of C. G. Udny, esq., civil service, of a son.

At calcutta, on the 9th October, the lady of F. Millett, esq., civil service, of a daughter

At calcutta, on the 11th October, mrs. P. Swaries, of a son.

At calcutta, on the 12th October, the wife of mr. J. M. Gaumisse of a daughter.

At Loodhiana, on the 10th instant, the lady of lieut. and adjutant, J. Hunter, 53d regt. native infantry, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th September, mrs. C. Kerr, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 2d October, mrs. John Wallace, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th October, the wife of mr. A. G. Aviet, of a daughter.

At Allygurh, on Saturday, the 18th September, the wife of mr. William Connor, of a son.

At Gwalior, on Thursday, the 30th September, at the house of his father, captain P. Carrapiet, of Amba Purgana, the lady of lieutenant C. P. Carrapiet, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

At Bishop's college, on the 27th September, Joseph Thomas Venkaty, steward of the college, ged about 32 years.

At calcutta, on the 27th September, mr. W. A Bowers, aged 27 years and 5 months.

At china, at his residence, the British Hotel, on Sunday the 11th July, mr. James Hooker of the firm of messrs. Hooker and Lane, proprietors of the British Hotel, &c., in his 42d years, much lamented by his numerous friends.

At calcutta, on the 26th August, mrs. Sarah Williamson Heming, relict of the late lieutenant Heming, R. N., whose loss is deplored by an affectionate son, and dearly attached friends.

At calcutta, on the 29th September, mrs. Sarah Smitherst, aged 42 years and 2 days, leaving an aged mother and three orphans to bemoan their loss.

At Allahabad, on the 15th September, after a few days illness, Mary, the beloved wife of W. Johnson, esq, much lamented by all who knew her.

At Allahabad, on the 16th September, Harriott Theresa, the infant daughter of mr. J. H. Penn, aged 10 months and 3 days.

At Lucknow, on the 19th September, Charles Magness, son of mr. and mrs. Charles Campagnee, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

At Delhi, on the 6th September, mr. William Staines, senior, deeply and sincerely lamented, aged 59 years and 4 months.

At calcutta, on the 1st October, on board the *Northumberland*, of cholera, mr. George Cook, third officer, aged 20 years; a very promising young man, lamented by his captain and officers.

At calcutta, on the 2d October, William Butterworth, the infant son of mr. and mrs. Henry Vincent Boyley.

Drowned, on Saturday night, the 2d October, mr. George Skeer, of the ship *Orestes*, aged about 30 years.

At Dum-Dum, on Friday the 1st October, George William, the son of sergeant E. Farrel, 3d battalion artillery, aged 7 years and 1 month.

At chanderna gore, on the 1st September, the wife of mr. J. G. Vossema, aged 17 years, 2 months and 14 days.

At calcutta, on the 6th October, Edward Kembly, esq., late of Whitehaven, aged 21 years.

At Rangoon, on the morning of the 26th August, mr. Militus, Paul, aged 78 years.

At Allahabad, on the 2d October, Georgiana Frances Mary, daughter of mr. William Philip, of the judge advocate general's department, aged 6 months and 4 days.

At Dinapore, on the 8th October, Helen Jane Young, second daughter of mr. and mrs. Edward Lantour, aged 1 year and 5 days.

At calcutta, on Wednesday, the 13th October, at the house of Carrapiet Jacob, esq., his brother, mr. Owen Jacob, late assistant to messrs. Twentyman and co., aged 50 years.

At Burdwan, on Monday, the 11th October, of consumption, serjeant Thomas Jones, assistant overseer, department of public works, aged 30 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Vellore, on the 29th Sept., by the rev. J. Morant, A. M., captain B. W. Cumberlege, 7th light cavalry, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late D. Macnab, esq., Dnichully, N. B.

At Cochin, on the 30th September, by the Rev. Henry Harley, Henry White Esq second son of the late Thos. White, Esq., of the Bombay Army, and nephew to Wm. Ramsay White Esq. Surgeon H. M. 16th Lancers, late Acting Deputy Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals at Madras, to Miss Sarah Mina Eliza Thompson, grand niece to Mrs. Colonel Ives of the Madras Army.

On the 30th September, at St. George's cathedral, by the rev. F. Spring, M. A., by special license, lieutenant Henry Fombella Palmer Crisp, 22d regt. M. N. I., eldest son of Major Crisp, of the Madras army, to Harriet French, youngest daughter of the rev. dr. Harcourt, Wallingford, Berkshire.

At Tranquebar, on the 20th of September, mr. W. E. Pascoe, 12th regt. N. I., to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of the late major Helmick, of the Danish service.

BIRTHS.

At Hussingabad, on the 16th September, the lady of captain Holloway, adjutant 42d regiment native infantry, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 30th September, the wife of 2d Apothecary G. King, of the 2d E. L. I., of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 1st October, the infant Son of 2d Apothecary G. King, 2d E. L. I.

At Bangalore, on the 8th October, Leonora King, the beloved wife of 2d Apothecary G. King, 2d E. L. I. deeply and sincerely regretted by her friends and relations.

On the 2d October, the lady of the rev. James Morant, A. M., chaplain at Arcot, of a son.

At Masulipatam, on the 7th October, the lady of E. E. Ward esq., civil service, of a son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 3d October, the lady of the rev. Henry Deane, chaplain, of a son.

At Dharwar, on the 8th October, the lady of lieut. colonel J. Garnault. commanding 47th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

In the Madras Roads, on board the *Hindostan*, on the 25th Sept., Frederick Stephens, infant son of lieut. col. Mathias, aged nearly 17 months.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 27th Sept., six days after giving birth to a son, the beloved wife of Gunner William Rose, of the artillery, and eldest daughter of pensioned serjeant Goldsmith, aged 18 years, 7 months and 20 days.

At Secunderabad, on the 2d October, ensign S. Waller, of the 1st Madras european regiment.

At Hong Kong, on the 13th July, lieut. O. C. Anketell, of the 37th regt. M. I.

At Coimbatore, on the 11th October, 2d lieut R. P. G. Fast, of the engineers, acting civil engineer 7th Division.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.

At colpetty, colombo, on the 23d September, the lady of C. Temper, esq., deputy queen's advocate, of a son.

BOMBAY, 1st *November*, 1841.

PRICES CURRENT OF EASTERN PRODUCE.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER	lb.	PRICE. Rs.	As.	Ps.	REMARKS.
ALOES, Socotra	Per Cwt.		45	0	0	
Mocha	,,		30	0	0	
ALUM	St. Cdy.	784	42	0	0	
ANISE SEEDS STAR	St. Md.	37	11	0	0	
BEES WAX	By. Md.	28	16	0	0	
BORAX	St. Md.	41,06	12	0	0	
CAMPHIRE, China	,,	39,20	36	0	0	
CARDAMOMS, Short	,,	,,	45	0	0	} Scarce.
Long	,,	,,	30	0	0	
CASSIA LIGNEA	Per lb.		0	4	6	
CASTOR OIL, Fine	By. Md.	28	5	8	0	
Common	,,	,,	2	8	0	
CHINA ROOT	St. Md.	41,06	5	0	0	
CLOVES, Bourbon	,,	39,20	20	0	0	
Amboyna	,,	,,	24	0		
COFFEE, Mocha	St. Md.	41,06	11	8	0	
Malabar	,,	,,	9	0	0	
COCOANUT OIL	By. Md.	28	2	8	0	
COCULUS INDICUS	St. Cdy.	821½	30	0	0	
COLUMBO ROOT	St. Md.	41,06	4	0	0	
COTTON, Surat	St. Cdy.	784	110 at 112			
Broach & Jambooseer	,,	,,	108 at 110			
Dholera & Bhownuggur	,,	,,	104	0	0	
Mangalore & Porebunder	,,	,,	97	0	0	
Oomrawutty	,,	,,	108	0	0	
Bhursee	,,	,,	100	0	0	
Comptah	,,	,,	101	0	0	
CUBEBS	St. Md.	41,06	10	0	0	
ELEPHANT'S TEETH						
60 to 100 lb.	St. Md.	37.33	85	0	0	
40 to 60 lb.	,,	,,	80	0	0	
Scrivellos	,,	,,	40	0	0	
FISH MAWS	Per Cwt.		55	0	0	
GALL NUTS	,,		35	0	0	
GINGER, Malabar	By. Cdy.	588	45	0	0	
GUM, Ammoniac	Per Cwt.		20	0	0	
Animi, Scraped	,,		55	0	0	
Arabic	,,		19	0	0	
Assafœtida	,,		16	0	0	
Benjamin	,,		70	0	0	
Gamboge	Per lb		1	0	0	
Myrrh	Per Cwt.		100	0	0	
Olibanum	,,		17	0	0	
HEMP	By. Cdy.	588	40 at 50			

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER	lbs.	PRICE. Rs.	As.	Ps.	REMARKS.
HORNS, Buffalo	20		40	0	0	
Deer	By. Cdy.	588	80	0	0	
MOTHER o'PEARL SHELLS	St. Cdy.	821½				
Persian Gulph	,,	,,	60	0	0	
Manilla	,,	,,	80	0	0	None.
MUNJEET	St. Md.	41,06	7	0	0	
NUX VOMICA	St. Cdy.	821½	10	0	0	
OPIUM, Malwa	Chest.	140	730	0	0	
PEPPER, Malabar	By. Cdy.	588	68	0	0	
Butcool	,,	,,	80	0	0	
RATTANS	Cwt.		4	0	0	
SAFFLOWER	St. Md.	41,06	4 at 6		0	
SANDAL WOOD	Per Cdy.	588	100 at 130			
SAPAN WOOD, Malabar	By. Cdy.	,,	12 at 15			
Ceylon	St. Cdy.	784	35	0	0	
SALAMMONIAC	St. Md.	41,06	11	0	0	
SENNA LEAVES	Per Cwt.		4	0	0	
SHARK FINS	,,		35	0	0	
SILK, Persian	Pca. Sr.	1,866	11	0	0	
Tsatlee	,,	,,				None.
Taysaam	,,	,,	14	0	0	Scarce.
Canton 1	,,	,,	13	0	0	
2	,,	,,	12	0	0	
3	,,	,,	10 at 11½			
4	,,	,,	9	0	0	
5	,,	,,	2 8 at 3			
SUGAR, China soft	St. Md.	38,26	3 8 at 6			
Bengal 1	Bag.	163	23	0	0	} None.
2	,,	,,	19	0	0	
3	,,	,,	15	0	0	
Siam	St. Md.	37.33	4 8 at 5 8			
Manilla	,,	38,26	3 at 4			
TEA, Congo	Chest.	25 Cty.	30	0	0	
Souchong	,,	,,	30	0	0	
Pekoe	,,	,,	45	0	0	
Hyson	,,	50	90	0	0	
Gunpowder	,,	,,	70	0	0	None.
TERRA, Japonica	Per Cwt.		40	0	0	
TIN, Banca	St. Md.	37,33	13	0	0	
Straits	,,	,,	12	8	0	
TORTOISE SHELL	Per. lb		12	0	0	
WHEAT, Goozerat	Candy.	8 parah	18 at 24			
WOOL	By. Cdy.	588	110 at 125			

PRICES CURRENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FROM EUROPE.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER	lbs.	PRICE. Rs.	As.	Ps.	REMARKS.
BEER, Hodgsons	Per Hhd.		50	0	0	
Alsopps	,,		80	0	0	
Bass	,,		80	0	0	
Barclay and Perkins	,,		50	0	0	
Ind & Smith	,,		50	0	0	
Tennants (Glasgow)	,,		45	0	0	
Elliotts	,,		40	0	0	
Duggan, Gaskell & Co.	,,		40	0	0	
Other Makers	,,		40	0	0	
BOTTLES, Quarts	Dozen.		0	12	0	
Pints	,,		0	12	0	
CHEESE	Per lb.		0	8	0	
COALS	Per Ton		14	0	0	
COCHINEAL	lb.		2	10	0	
COTTON YARN, No. 20	,,		0	6 at 6 6		
30	,,		0	8	6	
40	,,		0	9 at 9 6		
50	,,		0	9 at 9 3		
60	,,		0	10	0	
70	,,		0	10	6	
80	,,		0	11	0	
90	,,		0	12	6	
100	,,		0	13	6	
GUN POWDER	,,		1	0	0	
LINSEED OIL	Gallon.		1	12	0	
MARINE STORES						
Canvas	Bolt.		14 at 16			
Cordage, Common.	Cwt.		15	0	0	No demand.
Patent.	,,		20	0	0	
Pitch	Barrel.		8	0	0	
Tar	,,		10	0	0	
METALS,						
Copper Tiles	Cwt.		54	0	0	
Sheathing 16 to 32 oz	,,		60	8	0	
Thick sheet	,,		62	8	0	
Bottoms	,,		63	0	0	
Copper Nails	,,		60	0	0	
South American	,,		30	0	0	
IRON, Asstd. Bars	St. Cdy.	746½	26	0	0	
Rod for bolts	,,		30	0	0	
Do. for Nails	,,		34	0	0	
Sheet	Cwt.		6	0	0	
Hoop	,,		5	12	0	
Nails	,,		12	0	0	

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER	lbs.	PRICE. Rs.	As.	Ps.	REMARKS.
IRON, Anchors	Cwt.		12	0	0	
Chain Cables	,,		11	0	0	
Swedish	St. Cdy.	746½	53	8	0	
LEAD, Sheet	Cwt.		12	0	0	
Pig	,,		11	0	0	
Patent Shot	,,		12	0	0	
Red	,,		10	8	0	
White	,,		12	0	0	
SPELTER	,,		17	0	0	
STEEL, Kegs	,,		12	0	0	
Bdls	,,		12	0	0	
TIN PLATES	Boxes.	225Sh.	18	0	0	
QUICKSILVER	St. Md.	37,33	85	0	0	
ORSIDUCE	lb.		1	12	0	
PAINT, White	Cwt.		11	0	0	
Green	,,		11	0	0	
Other Colors	,,		7	0	0	No demand.
SAFFRON	lb.		19	0	0	Scarce
SPIRITS, Brandy	Gallon		1	10	0	
Gin	,,		1	8	0	
TURPENTINE	,,		1	8	0	
VITRIOL	,,		1	0	0	No demand.
WOOLLENS	Yard.					
Superfine Cloths	,,		8	0	0	
Spanish Stripes	,,		1 4 at 2.			
Long Ells Scarlet	Piece.		16	0	0	
Do. asstd. Colors	,,		14	0	0	
Flannel fine	Yard.		1	4	0	
Coarse	,,		0	8	0	
WINDOW GLASS	200ft.		12	0	0	
SHOP ARTICLES.						
CUTLERY, Table	}					Prime Cost to 10 per cent advance.
Common	}					Do. do. to 10 per cent do.
EARTHENWARE						Do. do. to 20 per do. do.
GLASSWARE						Do. do. to 10 per do. do.
HATS						Do. do. to 35 per cent discount.
HOSIERY						Do. to 10 do. advance
OILMAN'S						Do. to 35 do. disct.
IRON MONGERY						Do. to 15 do. do.
SADDLERY						Do. to 10 do. do.
STATIONERY						

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE.

	BUY. Rs.	As.	Ps.	SELL. Rs.	As.	Ps.
Govt. 5 per Cent Loan 1829 } 30	106	8	0	107		
,, 4 ,, ,, 1832 } 33	95	4	0	95	12	
,, 4 ,, ,, 1835 } 36 Cy's Rs.	89	4	0	89	12	
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days sight	99	4	0	99	12	
,, Madras, ,, ,,	100	10	0	100	14	
,, Canton, 60 ,, ,,				208		
,, London, 6 months	2	1		2		
Spanish Dollars whole	221	8		223		
Syce Silver 100 Tolas	103	12		104		
Sovereigns and Bank Notes	10	12		11		

RATE OF FREIGHT.

To London per Ton.	} £3 10 at £3 15	
Liverpool. ,,		
China per Candy	Rupees 16	

Per 100 Dollars.
Per Rupee.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—Since the departure of the last Mail, transactions to some extent in this staple article has taken place; of the Investment to China, consequently a rise of 2 to 3 Rupees per Candy has been the cause, the purchase for the English market continues at our quotations. Notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts both from Home and China, the dealers are very much indisposed to lower prices.

WOOL.—Some parcels have changed hands, but the demand is slack.

INDIGO.—Recent sales of a small lot at Rs. 34 per Surat Md. have been reported, the demand is languid.

GINGER.—Continues steady, stock very light.

PEPPER.—Of Malabar growth less enquiry, and Bhutcool in good demand.

COFFEE.—Sales steady.

GUMS.—Several sales have taken place for English and United State markets at our present rates.

SUGAR.—Without variation, consumption slack.

SILK.—A slight variation in the previous rates, but the demand has been steady for the Guzerat consumption.

BEER.—Bass and Alsopp's have advanced 5 Rs. those of other Brewery without alteration.

BOTTLES.—Market well supplied, prices nominal.

COCHINEAL.—Steady as before, but with a heavy stock.

METALS.—British Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Hoops, and Sheet, have all more or less shared the ill fated market at this moment, both from the accumulative large stocks in hand, besides the heavy expected arrivals; we fear these staple goods must yet sustain a further loss, by decline in prices. Sweedish Bars, tho' stock moderate, yet partakes of the same fate.—Steel without variation.—Sheet and Pig Lead without any material enquiry.—Spelter owing to a light import still maintains its former position. Copper, with exception of the Tile, all other sort has recently enhanced in its value, by a slight increase in their previous rates.

SAFFRON.—From the small Imports this article finds a ready sale, but on the arrival of further parcels, the current rate must soon give way.

QUICKSILVER.—A small advance upon the last price.

PAINT.—White and Green are only in enquiry to a small extent, of other Colors no demand.

COTTON GOODS.—We regret to say that altho' considerable transactions have taken place between the departure of the last Mail and the present one, to an extensive nature, in all descriptions of Grey, Bleached, fancy, Colored, Plain, and Printed goods, yet the prices obtained for them in some instances only will barely cover the Invoice Cost, and in chief items the sales, cannot have been without a certain loss to the shippers. The goods which are now in most enquiry, are, Bleached and Grey Long Cloths, Grey Domestics; Bleached and Grey Twills of thick fabric; Turkey red goods of 24 yards by 34 to 50 Inches wide. Prints, with exception of Turkey red, and Prusian styles; the remainder are much neglected.—The approach of the holidays, at which period the Native commercial year terminates has rendered business less active, and it will be so continued for a fortnight more to come.

YARN.—Few days ago in lower Nos. 20 at 40 there was a little more enquiry, which lasted only for a very short period; but since then further arrivals have again suppressed the wants of the market, but the sales that have been already effected may be considered much below the prime cost of the goods.

EXCHANGE.—On London at 6 Months sight 2 | at 2 | 1/16d per rupee. On Calcutta Rs. 99. 4 to 99. 12. On Madras—Rs. 100 14 annas.—On China 208 to 210.

FREIGHT.—To London and Liverpool, in the vessels ready to sail £3. 15. otherwise £3. 10 | per Ton. China Rs. 16 per Candy.

BANK SHARES.—Continue at 24 per Cent premium.

Since our last we have no fresh Intelligence from China.

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